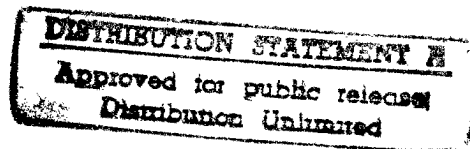


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4 June 1984

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CUBAN UNIVERSITIES ADMIT ISLE OF YOUTH GRADUATES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] Lisbon--Over 30 Angolan students in Cuba will enter the University of Cuba this year after completing intermediate courses on the Isle of Youth, the Angolan news agency ANGOP learned today in Lisbon from Joao Felipe Martins, vice minister of education for higher learning.

[Martins], dean of the University of Angola, made an official visit to Cuba from 6 to 14 April. He explained that some of these young people, who are from the first group of Angolan pioneers to go to the Isle of Youth, will study to be teachers.

Part of the next group of 100 students, who will enter the university in 1985, will also specialize in education so that, as the vice minister explained, in the near future Angola will be able to get along without teaching cooperants.

"We are giving priority to the agricultural sciences, the basis for the development" of Angola, he added. He explained, however, that there are other options for the students, with whom he had an opportunity to meet during his visit.

At the end of his working visit to Cuba, an agreement was signed between the two countries providing for exchange between university professors, the acceptance of Angolan graduates for advanced courses in Cuba and Cuban grants for Angolan post-graduate students.

According to Joao Felipe Martins, the visit to Cuba "was a success." The minister led a delegation which included Eng Homero Leitao, Eng Fernando Girao and Dr Eduardo Santos, directors, respectively, of the faculties of Engineering, Agricultural Sciences and Medicine.

Jose Felipe Martins said that Cuba, with which Angola has extensive cooperation in the education field, has achieved various successes in this area and that the Cuban authorities would like all Cuban citizens to have access to higher education.

To illustrate the progress in Cuba's higher education, the Angolan vice minister of education noted that in 1978 there were 15,000 students at this level and there are 220,000 in 1984.

The dean, who will arrive in Luanda on Thursday after his stop in Lisbon, noted that the institutions which he visited were in the fields of technology, medicine and the agricultural sciences.

ITALIAN FIRM HELPS SONANGOL BUILD FUEL STORAGE TANKS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Apr 84 p 2

[Article by GIS]

[Text] SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company] signed a contract on 19 April for the construction of a group of 11 storage tanks for fuels and petroleum products, to be installed in the city of Lobito.

The work will be performed by the Italian firm CTIP (Companhia Tecnica Internazionale Progetti SPA), a company with great experience in designing and building refineries and industrial plants, which operates in several countries. The project also includes construction of administrative and service buildings on a 100,500-square meter area near the Lobito Cement Factory. The civil construction is the responsibility of Astaldi, an Italian firm which has performed other construction work for SONANGOL.

The project to build these storage tanks arose of the need to offset the damage and losses resulting from the act of sabotage committed in Lobito in August 1980, when the storage capacity of the Lobito-1 (formerly FINA) Terminal was destroyed, thus overtaxing the few undamaged storage facilities and hampering the distribution of these products to the interior of Benguela Province and, in general, to the entire region served by the Benguela Railroad, which, as is known, connects with Zaire in its mining province of Shaba.

Hence the project will not only solve the problem of the fuel distribution in the interior of the country, with obvious benefits for agriculture, which is one of the great riches to be developed in the Central Plain, but also the problem of supplying commercial freighters and, more important, the fishing fleet, making it possible to fish in Angola's southern waters, which has not been possible up to now because of refueling problems.

The project is entirely financed by the Italian Government, through the Italian-Angolan Joint Commission. Italy's policy of providing financial aid to developing countries is directed primarily at projects of a social nature and various infrastructures. The work will begin as soon as the financing is worked out.

The Angolan Government and particularly SONANGOL are following the development of this project with great interest, because it will undoubtedly stimulate the socioeconomic development of the central eastern region by providing a regular supply of fuel and petroleum products to the area.

ANGOLA

ODP DEFENSE RESERVE BRIGADE TAKES OATH

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Apr 84 p 2

[Excerpt] Kundi Payama, chairman of the regional military council of the Seventh Region and alternate member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, presided over the oath of allegiance by the First Reserve Battalion of the ODP [People's Defense Organization], formed by workers at Africa Textil, ETRACI and the Ministry of Agriculture, in a ceremony on the afternoon of Saturday, 15 [portion of text missing]...in defense of the revolution, particularly of our late beloved president and Immortal Guide, Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, followed by an address by Hamilton Adalberto Lopes, the director of the course, who spoke briefly.

Addressing the closing session, Kundy Payama began by praising the selfless spirit and sacrifice that characterized the instructors, who conducted the course despite countless difficulties, and he also praised the good will and the active participation of the students; he described this course as one of the best conducted to date in the province.

At another point, he stressed that among the measures to be taken immediately by the Regional Military Council, the ODP Provincial Command will be dissolved and the organization will be directly subordinated to the Subcommand of the Seventh Region. The reason for the decision was that little or no action was being taken by that command.

Noting that "we absolutely cannot permit the installation and concentration of UNITA bases here in our province," he said it was pertinent that, because of the confidence placed in it, the newly formed battalion would work closely with the Regional Military Council to eliminate the UNITA puppet bands.

In conclusion, Payama urged the members of the Party Provincial Committee, the military and the people in general to take military training, whatever their age, because, with proper military training, an older person can turn into a vigorous young person, capable of defending the people, his children, and our threatened country.

6362

CS0: 3442/360

FORESTRY COOPERATION WITH CUBA

Lumber Exports

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Some 11,656,875 cubic meters of wood logs, valued at \$247,684 (about 7.5 million kwanzas), were sold to Cuba by the "Emadeira 17 Setembro" Forestry Exploitation Company between October 1983 and February 1984, the Angolan news agency ANGOP learned from a official source.

According to the source, the exports were 10,000 cubic meters over the quota initially established. In addition, the company, which has been working since September 1983 in Buco Zau Municipio [Cabinda Province], supplied about 2,000,361 cubic meters to various production units in the province.

The source noted that the lumber was sold in the form of logs because the company's saw mills are completely out of operation for want of spare parts.

Second Shipment

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] Havana--A second shipment of lumber from Angola recently arrived at the port of Nuevitas, Camaguey Province, in Cuba.

The shipment is the result of a joint effort carried out on Angolan territory by a group of Cuban forest workers, and it increased the amount of lumber imported by Cuba from Angola by 7.278 cubic meters. Another shipment was also received at the port of Santiago de Cuba, close to Banem, in the western zone.

Jaime Gonzalez, technical advisor from the Cuban Ministry of Agriculture, explained that the program is part of a Cuban-Angolan cooperation project. He added that the forestry operations are being conducted in Angola because Cuba has a shortage of lumber and Angola has virgin forests.

BRIEFS

ANIMAL PRODUCTS DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS--The animal products distribution sector for Kwanza-Norte Province did not fulfill its annual distribution plan last year. The plan called for the distribution of 437,760 kilograms of animal products, but only 132,190 kilograms were distributed. Cristino Makolo, who heads the provincial sector, told ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] that the quantity of animal products distributed last year earned 13,181,365 kwanzas and that at the end of 1983, customers owed over 1 million kwanzas to his organization, which is attached to the Provincial Office of the Ministry of Agriculture. The official disclosed that underfulfillment of the distribution plan was due chiefly to the shortage of transportation for ensuring regular deliveries of the products to the province from Luanda. He added that the same problem has also been affecting fulfillment of the monthly distribution plan, which is set at 36,480 kilograms of meat. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Apr 84 p 3] 11798

MILITARY DRIVING COURSE ENDED--"Soldiers who destroy army vehicles and commanders who do not demand accountability must be punished," said Alexandrino Silva, deputy provincial commissioner for Benguela Province, as he closed the 10th course for drivers of wheeled vehicles last weekend. Alexandrino Silva stressed the importance of road transportation in the Armed Forces and asked the new graduates to show discipline and responsibility in the performance of their duties. The deputy commissioner condemned the irresponsibility of the many military drivers who destroy army vehicles. He called such conduct an "act of sabotage that must be combated." The school's director, 2d Lt Leandro Cardoso, said that the basic knowledge acquired by the new graduates was not sufficient because, he said, they lacked the practice that would be acquired in the military centers to which they would be assigned. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Apr 84 p 3] 11798

SEAFOOD FIGURES FOR BIE--Over 350 tons of frozen fish and 743 tons of dried fish were supplied to Bie Province during 1983 by EDIPESCA of Benguela, according to information supplied to ANGOP by a source in the fish distribution sector. According to the same source, 11,000 tons of shellfish, 50 of sanitized salt, and 300 kilograms of fishmeal were also supplied. The source said that transportation difficulties had resulted in a 50-percent decrease in comparison with 1982. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Apr 84 p 9] 11798

ENAMA PRODUCTION UNDERFULFILLMENT--The National Agricultural Mechanization Company (ENAMA) proved incapable of completing the programs assigned to it in Malanje Province during 1983. Carlos Jaime, a middle-level technician at ENAMA who provided that information to ANGOP, said that "constant equipment breakdowns, the lack of spare parts, irregular fuel supplies, torrential rains, and the late arrival of some tractors" were the main reasons for failure to fulfill the production plans. ENAMA had been entrusted last year with the preparation of 2,995 hectares of soil for the cultivation of manioc, tobacco, and sweet potatoes in the municipalities of Cacuso and Kalandula. It completed only 1,831 hectares. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Apr 84 p 9] 11798

FISHING UNIT 1983 FIGURES--As one result of production efforts last year by the Cuba-Angola Fishing Unit, located in the municipality of Baia Farta, a catch of 234,797 cases of miscellaneous fish--the equivalent of 6,277,535 kilograms--was distributed to several of the country's provinces. Adding in the 129,367 kilograms of fresh fish and 85,933 kilograms of shellfish unloaded at that unit gives us the total result of the work done by 86 workers supervised by a directorate, union committee, and youth nucleus. It should be pointed out that only 17 of the workers are illiterate. Literacy work is underway at the school at that location. To solve the problems of supply, the 420 workers at the three units--FROPESCA, ERMANAL, and Cuba-Angola--have formed a cooperative to ensure that they are supplied with essential items despite the inadequate supplies provided by the Ministry of Home Trade. Problems of a social nature are tremendous and require immediate study so that an acceptable solution will be found. [By Corres Victor] [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Apr 84 p 9] 11798

MALANJE LUMBER MARKETING FIGURES--During the first quarter of this year, the 11 November Malange Provincial Lumber Enterprise sold 831,417 cubic meters of lumber, consisting of 601,000 in logs and the rest in sawnwood, for total earnings of 7,971,111 kwanzas. This information was supplied to ANGOP by the manager of the enterprise, Sacramento Coneco. According to Sacramento Coneco, the lack of replacement parts for the machinery as well as of technicians to operate the charcoal ovens is one of the most serious difficulties with which the lumber enterprise is having to cope. The official said he was quite satisfied with the activities of the two production units in the municipalities of Massango and Cumbuti-Catembo despite the lack of machinery, which is partly responsible for the serious bottleneck in fulfilling the plan. Concerning future work, Sacramento Coneco said that the plans call for starting operations in the near future at a wood processing unit in the commune of Caxito in the municipality of Kalandula and for establishing an agroindustrial complex where the facilities for the enterprise, a workshop, and a sawmill will be located. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Apr 84 p 9] 11798

BANDITS TRIED IN KUANDO-KUBANGO--Yesterday morning, in the Court of the Sixth Region, trial began for seven people charged with crimes against the security of the state. The sessions are public, with 2d Lt Amilcar Sebastiao, chief judge of the Sixth Region, presiding. The accused, Albino Chimbaia, Felisberto Mateus Chitumba, Aspirante Nicolau Mucuca, Jose Manuel Dala, Jose Calei, Afonso Tchamba and Bartolomeu Dala, began to be heard yesterday. Representing the state is the acting attorney general of the republic; the accused are represented by their attorneys. The presiding judge is assisted by two judge-advocates, Maj Jose Joao Manuel and Antonio Vicente. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 May 84 p 3] 6362

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES CONDEMNED--Two individuals were recently sentenced to death by firing squad in the Court of the Third Military Region; they had been found guilty of collorating with puppet groups supported by South Africa. The two men are Abilio Sindaco, aged 37, a medical technician at the Central Hospital of Cunge (Bie), and Paulo Segunda (Negrita). In addition to taking part in armed actions, they gave financial and material aid to the puppet group and persuaded others to join the band. The court also sentenced defendants Albino Jose Mahamba, Armando Terceiro Chimue and Jose Chelo to 8, 5 and 3 years of imprisonment, respectively. Jose Chelo had a "lavra" [farm], within which the puppets deposited their letters to Sindaco and Segunda. A sixth defendant, Moises Salomao, a native of Bie, was found innocent of collaboration with the puppet groups and was released. Jeronimo Domingos, Pedro Pezo Sambanga and David Chimbunguela received light sentences, respectively, of 2 years, 6 months and 2 years in prison, in consideration of their advanced age. Anciao Pedro Sequeira, aged 70, was sentenced to 12 months of correctional prison, in consideration of his age. Abrao Cassanga, a native of Bie, a former lieutenant in the band, was sentenced to 6 years in a major prison. Cassange confessed that he had joined the group in 1976; he was trained in Canguma and later specialized in mines and explosives at the "Doge City" [sic] school in Namibia. He admitted to receiving instruction from South African officers, with 37 other colleagues who were taken to that territory, which is illegally occupied by Pretoria. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 May 84 p 1] 6362

FRANCE DONATES MEDICINE--A French donation of 2.5 tons of medicines and other material was presented to the Health Ministry late yesterday morning in Luanda, by the French ambassador accredited in Angola. The medicines, destined for the victims of the heavy rains that fell in the city of Luanda in the last quarter, consist of antibiotics, dressings and aspirin, among other items. According to Diego Ventura, national director of medicines, some of the material will also be distributed to various provinces in the country. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Apr 84 p 3] [Article by Felipe Santos] 6362

CSO: 3442/360

PREFECTS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES IMPROVED DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Interior Minister Interview

N'Djamena INFO TCHAD in French 14 Apr 84 pp 1-6

[Exclusive interview of Minister of Interior and Security Taher Guinassou by Agence Tchadienne de Presse (ATP); date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] From Monday to Thursday, 16-20 April, it will be territorial administration time in N'Djamena. The conference of Chad prefects, under the high patronage of President of the Republic Hissein Habre, will open on Monday. It will be the task of the officials of Interior and Security, as well as the various ministerial departments, to review a year of management of the Chadian districts and prepare the future guidelines for effective activity. The prefect, who seeks to serve as the intermediary between the people and the government, remains through his daily contact with our people the special instrument for dialogue and incentive in the framework of the government policy of national reconciliation.

On the eve of this meeting, we met with Minister of Interior and Security Taher Guinassou, who reviewed the administrative situation in the country and explained the various actions undertaken to enable the administration to operate.

ATP: Mr Minister, a meeting of Chad prefects will be held during the next few days in N'Djamena. On the eve of this meeting, would you review for us the administrative situation in the country?

Taher Guinassou: Yes, the meeting of Chad prefects will begin Monday 16 April under the high patronage of Comrade Hissein Habre, president of the republic and head of state. The participation of the highest state officials in this meeting clearly demonstrates the special interest of the government of the Third Republic in strengthening the administration of our districts. There were some features of the administrative situation existing prior to the Third Republic that I would like to point out to you: the appointment of agents selected by the people, those administered; the existence of mini-states independent of the central authority; corruption in the state government, etc. In short, there prevailed a situation of outright anarchy, which constantly subjected the people to injustice, terror and arbitrary action.

However, since the historic date of 7 June 1982, the government has undertaken to introduce a uniform system of management of our administrative districts,

that is, to establish order, security, and justice, and also to appoint the district officials. The prefects and their deputies, the subprefects and their deputies, and the heads of administrative posts are now installed by the central authority. Discussions now underway will enable filling all the vacant traditional chief positions. This effort made by the government, despite financial constraints imposed by the demands of national recovery, has resulted in an effective restoration of administration. The effort will continue, especially in the area of equipping the districts. It must be recognized that the local authorities, despite their determination, are currently working in a difficult situation. Hence the effort is to improve their working conditions and effectiveness. Also, we believe that the prefects meeting 16-20 April will enable us to review the territorial administration activities and to consider dynamic and effective prospects for these activities.

ATP: At the time of your appointment as head of the Department of Interior and Security you issued a slogan to the effect that administration must be brought close to the administered. How is this policy currently being demonstrated? Is it being transformed into deeds?

Taher Guinassou: I believe that the slogan you refer to definitely applies, for the territorial administration is in the service of our people, the Chadian people. It is the intermediary between the administered and the central government and vice versa. This role can only be effectively performed in the context of the government's current policy, the policy of contact, reconciliation and direct dialogue with the people.

Also, this will enable the prefects and subprefects to objectively understand the local realities and to propose solutions that are appropriate to the management of our districts. This also assumes knowledge of the environment, people, their customs, etc. That is why I have always recommended that the district chiefs contact the administered for better knowledge, knowledge for understanding, and understanding for better administration. Thus, this principle is up-to-date; we have observed it during our inspection tours, applied in certain areas. As an example, I will mention only the motivation of the governing representatives to contact the citizens, in direct application of this policy, and despite the difficulty of travel.

ATP: Does not the concept of the prefect undermine the process of bringing closer together the administrator and those he administers? By concept I mean the fact that the prefect may be regarded as a superior, inaccessible being.

Taher Guinassou: I myself do not see what obstacle that creates in bringing the administrator closer to those he administers. For the hierarchical authority in the district is the prefect. By definition the prefect is a higher hierarchical authority with responsibility for coordination, for promotion of public service activities in the district. However, everything depends on the performance of the district chiefs. If the prefect remains in his office, introduces a colonial-type administration, and works through representatives, never going a foot from his office, then that, in my opinion, will undermine the closer relationship between the territorial administration

and those being administered. On the other hand, if the prefects do make these visits, tours for increasing awareness and contact, I think this will enable them to better grasp the situation, create harmony in work, and better understand those under their administration.

ATP: Security is becoming more and more an observable reality in Chad. However, some administrators complain of lack of cooperation with the military authorities, which often operate more as soldiers than people with political responsibility. Has your more than a year in Interior enabled you to find a specific way to tackle these problems?

Taher Guinassou: The security situation and the cooperation between the civilian and military authorities has evolved considerably, and in a satisfying way. I believe that at this meeting of prefects, in which the minister of defense and many other ministers will be closely involved, there will be particular stress on the necessity for close and frank cooperation between the civilian and military authorities of the various districts. The subject is also on the agenda of the meeting, which will provide an opportunity to reaffirm the limits of responsibility of the various parties in the general interest of the country.

ATP: In the past, Interior played a leading role, often eclipsing other departments. We do not feel that this is still the case, today. Why? Is it because the country has been at war, or is it instead a strategy to reduce the role of this department?

Taher Guinassou: Although the Department of Interior does assume a leading role, I do not go along with the idea that it eclipses other departments. I do not know what period you are thinking about in your observations. The situation in our country has evolved in a very distinct way, in comparison to the other situations we have experienced. However, I can say that the financial constraints imposed by the demands of national reconstruction explain certain deficiencies in the territorial administration and the Ministry of Interior as a whole.

I will cite as an example to explain this the case of some prefectures that have only one or two vehicles. Thus, this situation of lack of resources risks harming our activities. That is in no way the result of a strategy to reduce the role of the department. The government as a whole, and particularly President of the Republic Comrade Hissein Habre, assign major importance to this ministry, an importance reflected in the concern of each ministry and the presidency to support the Department of Interior to enable it to maintain security and order throughout the country.

ATP: The government of the Third Republic places particular emphasis on restoration of the traditional chieftaincy. Without questioning the effectiveness of its role, do you think this is in accord with the policy of an administration being close to the people?

Taher Guinassou: I do not believe there has been a restoration of the traditional chieftaincy, but rather a concern to put back in operation all territorial administration. The traditional chieftaincy is very important at

this time in the context of bringing the territorial administration closer to those administered. The territorial administration had been in a situation of total anarchy. That is why the government of the Third Republic set as a priority the reestablishment of the basic administrative infrastructure, in this case the territorial administration. The government's concern is also to enable this territorial administration to regain its vitality, enable the prefects and subprefects to really administer the country, and enable the auxiliaries of the territorial administration, that is, the traditional chieftaincy, to effectively assist the authorities of their districts. The traditional chieftaincy is in general called on to help the government. I do not think it is an obstacle to rapprochement between the administration and the administered. On the contrary, if the competent authorities in the district cooperate in an effective manner with the traditional chiefs, this will contribute to strengthening the bases of the administration as a whole. That is what I wanted to say about traditional chieftaincy. (ATP)

Social Affairs, Women's Progress

N'Djamena INFO TCHAD in French 18 Apr 84 pp 1-3

[Excerpts] The annual conference of prefects that opened day before yesterday is continuing its work at the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture. On Tuesday there were messages by the ministers and reports by the prefects of May-Kebbi, Moyen-Chari, Ouaddai, Salamat, and Tandjile, and by the delegate of the town of N'Djamena.

First, Mrs Fatime Kimto spoke on the Ministry of Labor, Promotion of Women, and Social Affairs. She explained that this ministry concerns itself with the status of the worker through the labor legislation, which is a whole group of legal regulations to protect the worker, who is regarded as the motive force and target of development. The government's major concern, Mrs Kimto continued, is to prevent, to the greatest possible extent, the work accidents and occupational diseases that are quite common in our developing countries. To this end, the National Social Welfare Fund (CNPS) was been invigorated to solve workers' social problems and especially to manage social security in Chad.

The secretary of state also spoke about leadership of the promotion of women, an innovation of the Third Republic that she described as a positive action to the credit of President of the Republic Hisssein Habre. She added that this innovation will be prominent in the annals of Chad's political history.

Mr Yorongar, assistant secretary general of the government, then reported on a document he is proposing for consideration of the committee charged with updating the laws for reorganization of territorial administration. According to Mr Yorongar, this document is a severely critical analysis since it spares no aspect of the administrative field, however dismal. The conclusion is that our territorial administration, having inherited from colonialism the general administrative principles, is ill-suited to the Chadian realities. In particular, the current administrative fragmentation of Chad no longer meets the requirements of the time, and its review is an "urgent necessity." In Mr Yorongar's view, this review of the current territorial organization will

involve establishing institutions that will enable the people to participate in public affairs. He believes that we must multiply the administrative bodies that seek to restore the administrative districts to the dimension of the man who administers them, and to base them on human, geographic and political criteria.

Mr Yorongar's document explains the prefect's administrative and political responsibilities. As the representative of the government and agent of the powers of the republic, the prefect administers his district and assumes direction of all the public services. In order to best perform this role, Mr Yorongar believes the prefect must establish permanent and direct relationship with the local authorities and those administered; the prefect keeps the government informed of all details of the life in his district, and he must be able to present a specific proposal and reasoned opinion on each issue of interest to his department.

After these presentations, several prefects read reports that in part were prompted by the difficulties that the local authorities encounter daily. The prefect of Mayo-Kebbi, Mr Pofinet, explained that his district, in addition to the shortages and the decline in the economic structures, faces a number of administrative problems. He criticized the bad performance of the COPOFAN [expansion unknown] members in the area and the contentious relations with the traditional chiefs, who seem to ignore the prefectural hierarchy.

Also, the Moyen-Chari prefect called on the central government to give prefects the right to take initiatives so as to be able to plan a development program. Mr Ngaradoum said he particularly hoped for a decentralization to give decisionmaking power to the prefectural government, with the purpose of improving the slow pace that seems to be established in the administration. The prefect of Ouaddai, on the other hand, called for reopening of the Abeche refinery to give that district the means to resolve its economic problems.

Final Day's Session

N'Djamena INFO TCHAD in French 19 Apr 84 pp 2-4

[Text] The annual conference of prefects continued its work at the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture in N'Djamena. Yesterday morning was mainly taken up with discussion of the addresses the previous evening by the minister of defense, veterans and war victims, Routouang Yoma, and the minister of economy and commerce, Ali Djalbord Diar.

It is recalled that the defense minister's address dealt in particular with the conflict of responsibility between civilian and military. Mr Routouang said that we are witnessing again in the provinces a continuation of the behavior that developed during the crisis period, in this case the military getting involved in matters that are the responsibility of the administration. As an example, he pointed out that in the justice area judgments are being issued by local military instead of the judicial authorities, and fines and seizures are decided on unilaterally by the military. The defense minister explained that on the financial level military individuals assuming functions of customs and treasury agents but not authorized by the Ministry of Finance

and Supplies have been creating and multiplying revenue stations in an anarchic way, resulting in arbitrary taxation and evasion. In addition to the extortions from the people, this harmful behavior by the soldiers has contributed to cutting the soldiers off from the masses. Mr Routouang recognized that the extortions are real, but are committed by elements that do not seem to desire success for the Chad Northern Armed Forces (FANT). The defense minister did not stop at that. He noted that certain administrative authorities bear a considerable share of responsibility in this situation. Mr Routouang stated that the majority of the administrative authorities have been accomplices, directly, indirectly or tacitly, in the harmful practices that they themselves continue to condemn. He explained that some administrators, on the pretext of possible threat to their security from the fighters, keep quiet about all the harmful actions committed in their districts and, what is more, even deliberately cover them up.

During the debate, prefects raised a number of problems that they considered important. It was their view that the soldiers should pay more serious attention to protection of residences in the prefecture. Some said they had been harassed by soldiers coming to demand food and PGA's [expansion unknown]. Even if some prefects are making such payments to the soldiers for humanitarian reasons, the administrators believe that the Ministry of Defense should take up the problem. Thus, they called on the military leaders to establish an administrative structure sufficient to free the prefects from problems relating solely to military supply, even if the demands of the time do not yet permit leaving management of the army entirely to the army.

After this discussion, the Chad prefects turned to the economy. In this connection, the administrators particularly drew the attention of the ministry concerned to the almost endemic shortage of national products in the provinces. The prefects failed to understand why there are problems in supply of sugar, CotonTchad oil, and locally produced soap. Thus, they called on the economy ministry and the companies concerned to open branches in a number of towns in the north and east. The prefects were annoyed that locally companies evade the prefectural authority and even that of the concerned ministry. Some, such as CotonTchad, are wrongly or rightly treated as a state within a state. This the assistant secretary general of the government opposes. Thee problem of CotonTchad is only one of control, he said. Officials of the companies also spoke to explain to the prefects that SONASUT and CotonTchad are both production enterprises. The fact that today they feel the need to get into distribution is because the marketing companies such as the French Company of West Africa (CFAO) and the National Construction Company (SONACOT) are not operating. Hence, they should be judged very liberally. However, the prefects did not look at it that way. The companies in the area should make what they produce available to our towns, because, the prefects said, it is inconceivable for us to be protecting them while they refuse to help us. Ali Djalbor, defending his companies, explained that if the national products do not fully meet the needs of our towns it is because the local companies have not yet reached full production rate. To this must be added the rather irresponsible attitude of high-ranking political individuals who intervene with the companies to get priority service.

At the end of the day a committee was formed to work in the Ministry of Interior in parallel to the the discussions continuing today at the Chamber of Commerce. The committee was charged with preparing a draft resolution.

The afternoon was devoted to the reports of the ministers of public works and justice. Replying to prefects' questions, Minister of Public Works Hassan Djamous pointed out that his ministry lacks the means to handle all the problems it faces. He said that the establishment of the National Highway Office (OFNAR) will make it possible to solve a number of these problems, such as road maintenance, bridge construction, and even repair of landing strips.

Allocation of housing areas was the subject of a number of lively speeches. Some believe that there is some injustice in distribution of lots. In the opinion of the officials of the Ministry of Public Works, Mines and Petroleum, the Cadastral Service is facing crucial problems. The service must be given the time to organize itself before undertaking distribution of land. Moreover, at the moment there is no divided and available land. Land division projects must be prepared to serve those who need land.

As Minister of Justice Oudalbaye observed, the Ministry of Justice was one department that prompted few comments from prefects. However, he explained to the participants the role of justice in a country emerging from a long war. Mr Oudalbaye said that the prefects, as the direct representatives of the president of the republic, holder of the highest office, must assure, along with their assistants, that order prevails. The head of the Ministry of Justice was concerned by one problem, that of guarding the prisoners of war, political detainees, and common prisoners, all currently mixed together in the prison. He expressed hope that an interministerial meeting can be held to study the problem. (ATP)

9920

CSO: 3419/616

IMPACT OF MOUKOUKOULOU HYDROELECTRIC COMPLEX ON NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Functions Only Partially

Brazzaville MWETI in French 30 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Nestor Okomi]

[Text] On 27 March 1984 the first group of turbo-generators at the Moukougoulou hydroelectric complex was placed in service. Since then the generators have functioned continuously, apart from occasional interruptions to clean the machinery. The installed capacity of the generators is 74 MW [megawatts], and the electricity so generated supplies the Bouenza and Niari regions. However, demand has hardly exceeded the level of 5 MW. The existence of a high tension line (110 kilovolts) between Moukougoulou and Loudima (124 kilometers) led to the construction of a Very High Tension (VHT), 225 kilovolt line from Loudima to Pointe-Noire, a distance of 170 kilometers.

At present the Moukougoulou dam provides a large amount of electricity which reportedly could supply Brazzaville and communities along National Route No 2.

Installed on the Bouenza River, whose flow at its highest level amounts to 421 cubic meters per second and 53.9 cubic meters per second at its lowest point, the spillway at the dam drops the water 72 meters. With an installed capacity of 74 MW (five times as large as that of the Djoue hydroelectric station), the Moukougoulou hydroelectric complex has an annual productive capacity of 497 million kwh [kilowatt hours]. In any case, this is substantially more than the present distribution zone requires.

This hydroelectric center will have four groups of 18,500 kwh generators, equipped with a turbine which can pump 32 cubic meters of water per second. There is also a water elevator which has two transformers with a 45,000 kv [kilovolt-ampere] capacity.

Because of Small Demand Moukougoulou Functions Only Partially

It is true that when you look at the electric power production curve of the Moukougoulou Dam since its first year of operation in 1979, it can be seen that with the beginning of distribution of electricity to Pointe-Noire in particular, the demand for electric current in the South has been growing.

Moreover, the limited demand for electricity from 1979 to 1982 (although it has substantially increased) may be explained by the presence of a thermal electricity generator in Pointe-Noire.

The capacity of this diesel-powered generator has turned out to be insufficient for the needs of Pointe-Noire for two reasons: the extravagant cost of the fuel necessary for the operation of this thermal generator, leaving aside the cost of operations and maintenance, became too heavy to bear. Furthermore, it was necessary, periodically and on a scheduled basis, to shut off a substantial number of consumers of electricity. In such cases priority was generally given to providing electricity to hospitals, factories, and certain strategic points in the city.

Evidently, and despite the distribution of electricity from the Moukouloulou Dam to the Bouenza, Niari, and Pointe-Noire areas, and including serving the 225 kv very high tension line from Mongo-Camba to Ngoyo-Nteno, the Moukouloulou Dam is not using even half of its annual productive capacity (497 million kwh).

During its first year in operation the Moukouloulou Dam produced 17,364,000 kwh. In 1982 the production rose to 88,672,000 kwh. With the inauguration of electric service to Pointe-Noire in 1983, the hydroelectric station is producing at an annual rate of around 148 million kwh.

Moukouloulou Could Supply the Southern Congo Without Any Difficulty

In reality, the Moukouloulou hydroelectric station is only partly in operation. This is because the Chinese specialists at the dam have preferred to operate only two of the four turbines installed there. The two other turbines are in reserve, not only for purely technical reasons, but also because there is no strong demand for electricity.

Roger Gando, the engineer-electrician and chief of the hydroelectric station, told us that the Moukouloulou Dam has enough capacity to meet the present demand and even more. We know that the average annual productive capacity of the Moukouloulou Dam is 497 million kwh. The 148 million kwh now being used amounts to about half of the annual demand for electricity. The potential of this hydroelectric generator is therefore very substantial, in view of its real productive capacity. This will be even more the case when a connecting line with the Lefini Dam is completed.

However, many areas are already being served by the Moukouloulou Dam. A 110 kv line is supplying electricity to Loutete, Madingou, and Bouansa. The next to be served will be Mfouari. Moukouloulou is providing electricity to Nkayi in production units Suco 1, Suco 2, Mab, and Huilka. At Loudima two transformers send the electricity on to Loubomo.

It should be noted that at Loudima the electricity is stepped up to cross the Mayombe forest barrier, increasing from 110 to 225 kv. Of course, this is a very high tension line.

Breakdowns Due to Obsolescence of the Urban Electricity Network

A team of Chinese technicians charged with the protection of the electricity lines periodically checks their condition and operating capacity. They watch over the lines tirelessly. However, it sometimes happens that Mouyondzi (27 kilometers from the dam) is plunged into complete darkness. That has nothing to do with the hydroelectric station, of course. This is due to severe atmospheric conditions (tornadoes and lightning) which at times break the line coming from the station.

However, in the major urban centers, such as Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire, the problem of electricity supply involves the obsolescence of the cables and the growth in the number of consumers.

The present cables have been in place around 33 years, since the former colonial electricity company was in operation. There are short circuits in these cables where they are connected to other cables. The immediate result is complete darkness, with all that involves in terms of shutting down the electrical system.

Energy Distribution

Brazzaville MWETI in French 20 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by J. D. Missama]

[Excerpts] For the last 6 years a hydroelectric station has been functioning in the northern part of the Mouyondzi region, an example of Sino-Congolese cooperation. The station was built on the Bouenza River at Moukouloulou Falls, 27 kilometers from the capital of Mouyondzi District. The station is intended essentially for the production of electricity. It already supplies Mouyondzi, Bouansa, Loutete, Madingou, Nkayi, and Loudima. It was recently connected to Pointe-Noire. The Moukouloulou hydroelectric station is therefore advantageous for our country's economic development. The transmission of electricity from the generating station to Pointe-Noire is accomplished over a complicated network. J D Missama, a permanent member of our staff, has interviewed Ngoumbi Honis, the director of the Loudima electricity station, who described the network for the transmission of the electricity produced at Moukouloulou, providing many of the technical details.

In effect, the plan presented by the Congolese Government for the development of the southern part of the country envisaged the construction of several economic production units, including a wood pulp factory at Loudima (according to the previous draft), the expansion of the fruit plantation at Loudima and the construction of a factory for processing preserved fruit and fruit juice, a chemical factory, a foundry, and the redevelopment of existing companies, such as Cidolou, Huilka, and Suco. In the framework of this program the main effort has been concentrated in the vicinity of Bouansa, Nkayi, and Loudima. Three 110 kv distribution panels were installed, and electricity is being transmitted over several different electric lines, with four different kinds of voltage. The 110 kv

system includes three electric lines, covering the following areas: from the hydroelectric station to Bouansa, 43 kilometers long; from Bouansa to Nkayi (56 kilometers); and from Nkayi to Loudima (25 kilometers). The 35 kv line serves three subsidiary lines: from Bouansa to Loutete (15 kilometers), Bouansa to Mandingou (25 kilometers), and Loudima to Loubomo (49 kilometers). The 10 kv current is carried on six lines: Bouansa Post Office to the Bouansa Railroad Station, Moukoulou to Mouyondzi, Nkayi to Suco, the Loubomo Post Office to the Loubomo electricity distribution center, the Loudima Post Office to Malela to the Loudima Railroad Station, and the Loudima Post Office to the Loudima District Office. Finally, the 225 kv high tension current is carried over a single line from the Loudima Post Office to Pointe-Noire, a distance of 170 kilometers, for the electric supply of Pointe-Noire from the Mongo-Kamba Post Office, where the necessary work has been done by the French company, SPIE-Batignoles.

It should also be noted that the Moukoulou electricity distribution network will be extended with the completion in the near future of the Mossendjo and Sibiti lines. The high tension line from Loudima to Pointe-Noire presents the most problems involving breakdowns in the line. Most often, these are due to atmospheric conditions in the Mayombe area. Despite these difficulties, the interruptions in the current have never lasted for more than 1 hour, except when work has been in progress on the line. In Pointe-Noire the interruptions in the service are not the result of a breakdown in the line but are rather due to the age of the cables in the city, which can no longer bear the pressure of the electricity, while the consumption of electricity increases each year.

5170

CSO: 3419/637

BELGIAN ECONOMIC MISSION VISITS BRAZZAVILLE

Brazzaville MWETI in French 3 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Felix Iposs]

[Text] The Belgian economic mission which arrived in the capital last Saturday is slated to wind up its stay here today. Private conversations, meetings to establish contacts, and courtesy calls on cabinet ministers were all part of these four days in Brazzaville for the Belgian delegation headed by M. Andre Damzeaux, minister for the Walloon Region in charge of foreign relations.

This visit, the latest of a string of Belgian delegations to stop here in two years is, as Plans Minister Comrade Pierre Moussa noted in the course of the plenary meeting yesterday (Monday) in the tower conference room at the Plans Ministry, "is evidence of the increasing closeness of relations between the People's Republic of Congo and the Kingdom of Belgium." The plenary and economic meeting was the springboard for the Walloon visit to Congo. It provided time for an exchange of information and for better understanding of the PRC's needs and of the capacity of Walloon Belgian enterprise to lend a helping hand. The Plans Minister's summary of the major options embodied in the 5-Year Plan was cogent and laden with information. Ministry by ministry, sector by sector, Mr Moussa ran down the list of all projects included in the 1982-1986 Plan, providing an apercu of the PRC's investment code which, said the minister, guarantees protection for the interests of foreign investors here. In short, thanks to this visit Congolese and Belgians got down to business.

Every project in the 5-Year Plan can find a partner in the Belgian delegation. "It is entirely up to us, Congolese and Belgians, to grasp the historic necessity for expanding the process already begun in strengthening relations between Congo and Belgium," Comrade Moussa concluded. And M. Damseaux replied: "The door is wide open now for expanding relations between Congo and Belgium, in the light of earlier missions and of our current talks."

On Monday afternoon, while the meeting between Congolese and Belgian businessmen was going on, M Damseaux paid calls on Ministers Jean Itadi, of Industry and Fisheries, Benoit Moundele Ngollo, of Public Works and Construction, and Hilaire Monthauldt, of Transport and Civil Aviation.

6182

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CFT PERFECTS PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE FOR LIMBA TREE

Brazzaville MWETI in French 6 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Auguste Batantou]

[Text] Already flushed with its successful world first in perfecting the technique for bud propagation of eucalyptus trees, the Pointe-Noire Tropical Forestry Technical Center (CTFT) is about to announce a second achievement: development and large-scale application of bud propagation techniques to the limba tree.

All this has taken a number of years of research, beginning in 1972 and going through several phases. One of the first phases was the selection of prime specimen trees growing at Mossendjo, Kibangou, Makabana, and in the Mayombe. In 1976 the first propagation nurseries were established at Loudima and Mboukou-Nsitou. CTFT research people then launched on their first cloning tests in 1978. That test consisted of comparing clones from selected trees growing in the same preserve.

The overall findings of all this research led the CTFT in 1980 to open its pilot limba afforestation center at Ngoua in the Niari district. The center was officially opened on 14 February, and it will allow the experts to perfect new techniques for bud grafting the limba and to train the skilled work force indispensable for establishing large plantations.

The CTFT's goal, and that of the Ministry of Culture, Arts, and Scientific Research, is to turn "Program Limba" into a revenue-generating project like the one it ran on the eucalyptus.

Thanks to the CTFT, Congo has become the first country to master the techniques for bud propagation of eucalyptus. This success led our country in 1978 to set up the Congo Industrial Afforestation Unit (UAIC). As of today, the unit has planted 14,000 hectares to eucalyptus. Expected yield is 35,000 hectares, which will supply the pulp mill planned for the near future.

The CTFT's limba research was to lead to the same result: at the very least, it would make it possible for us to move more expeditiously in restoring our forests, which are now "victim to very severe exploitation of the limba" (particularly in the southern portion of our country). A reforestation program designed to hasten regeneration had been undertaken back in 1950, particularly in the Mayombe district. The technique used at that time was broadcast seeding. In all, 6,435 hectares had been planted with young forest as of 1961. Unfortunately, financial difficulties precluded continuation of that program.

From now on, though, thanks to bud cloning, the limba can take root again. Known by the scientific name of "Terminalia superba," it is, along with the okoume, part of the real wealth of our forests. It is a noble wood, used as veneer, in cabinetry, and in furniture making. The Applied Technology Center for these uses is located at N'Goua "2". Research on the limba has been undertaken by other agencies in Ivory Coast, Nigeria, and Cameroon, but the Pointe-Noire CTFT is the only one to report such growth performance. Flushed with this success, the CTFT is planning to start similar research on the okoume.

6182

CSO: 3419/635

EUCALYPTUS PLANTING PROJECT AIDS FUNCTIONING OF PAPER PULP PLANT

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 7 Apr 84 pp 1, 4

[Article by G. Bote-Ndza]

[Text] Comrade Henri Djombo, minister of water and forestry, gave a major press conference on 3 April at the Palace of Vert, covering the impact of the forests as a renewable resource. He explained that this underlines the importance of the action taken by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso in making 6 March the National Day of the Tree.

In the same context Comrade Henri Djombo presented an extensive review of the project for constructing a wood pulp factory, while explaining the main lines of the forestry policy of our country. This interview indicates the extent of our commitment to recognize properly the contribution of the forests to the economic development of the Congo, which has been given major emphasis since 5 February 1979, through the 1982-86 5-Year Plan.

In his initial statement the minister of water and forestry recalled the historic gesture of the chief of state who planted the 10 millionth tree in the eucalyptus plantations of the industrial forest unit of the Congo. From many points of view this gesture reflected the desire of the Congolese Labor Party to preserve the environment through the conscious actions of man. That means that Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso thereby inaugurated the era of the general struggle against the irrational destruction of nature, by asking each Congolese, wherever he may be, to plant a fruit tree. In itself this constitutes a major program requiring the continuing mobilization and sensitization of all active social groups in the nation, aimed at this objective of major interest.

Regenerating the Ecological Environment

For example, the plateau region of the country deserves a broad program for the regeneration of the ecological environment, because it is a region of prairies, which presents enormous social and economic advantages.

Our cities still suffer from the uncontrolled cutting of fruit trees and ornamental plants several decades ago. These trees and plants "were destroyed out of ignorance by those who cut them down, without realizing the usefulness of these living organisms." The minister emphasized: "We have a population of 1.5 million people. If everyone could plant a tree, we would have 1.5 million new trees per year. This is not much, considering the extent of our national territory. There is no reason to fear that the Congo will become entirely green tomorrow," quite to the contrary.

Commenting then on the draft laws approved by the cabinet concerning waters and forests, the minister explained that these draft laws are intended: "To provide more effective control of the patrimony of our forests," through new legislation codifying the regulations for the exploitation of our forestry resources. He criticized the attitude of those who, in the search for valuable essences much in demand on the world market, also cut down trees for which there is little or no demand, a situation which leads to the destruction of our environment. He declared: "We have therefore taken into account the overall situation in our country in approving all of these draft laws, so that everyone will join as one person in the protection of nature, the forests, and the trees."

Wood Pulp: Pillar of the Economy After Petroleum

Explaining the need for a wood pulp factory, the minister of water and forests first of all emphasized that this project constitutes "the best use of recent techniques developed for the growth of large-scale eucalyptus plantations." This is because these plantations will create a larger number of jobs and will be a sure source of profits. These plantations will constitute one of the great pillars of the economy, after petroleum.

Then, with figures at hand, the minister set out the advantages of this project. When it is fully operating, this factory will have an annual business turnover of from 75 to 80 billion CFA francs, which will bring in a considerable amount of foreign exchange, improve our balance of payments, and help our international trade balance. Furthermore, these plantations will employ 2,500 workers and will support 2,500 families directly concerned with the project. According to present estimates, this means (on the basis of six persons to a family) that the factory will help to support 10,000 people at Pointe-Noire.

The eucalyptus tree plantations are also factories in the sense that they will lead to the establishment of a certain number of other, related factories (chemical factory), while allowing our country to obtain new technology in the heavy industry field (like the National Petroleum Refinery). In this way this project will make it possible for our country to diversify its receipts from the exploitation of its natural resources, which up to now have been provided principally by petroleum, which is not a renewable resource.

This leads to its high cost, mentioned by Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the president of the Central Committee of the party, who said that it would come to 250 billion CFA francs. However, we should not become concerned about these figures, the minister said. This is because, "For a project of this kind, with the economy playing its role, the cost of the investment in terms of the money brought in by the product, as well as the cost price, would be much less for a large factory

than for a medium-sized or small factory, with a higher cost price and a higher ratio between the cost of investment and the money brought in by the product. Such a medium-sized or small factory would be less competitive than a large factory." The contribution of our country to this project would be one-third of its total cost, with the balance coming from the international finance market. Now, the level of profitability of the project, which is an important indicator for attracting the attention of foreign investors, will be an encouraging factor.

Another factor is that wood pulp based on eucalyptus wood has become a raw material of high quality, much in demand on the world market. The minister said: "When all of these elements are brought together, they result in the fact that we have at Pointe-Noire an extremely interesting project. We might add to that the fact that the raw material is produced at extremely low cost. We are the leading country in the world in producing forestry products at the lowest cost." This is a considerable advantage, added to the particular situation of Pointe-Noire: the location of the plantations close to the projected wood pulp factory; the mastery of the techniques of growing eucalyptus by the organization charged with the reforestation project; and the very high productivity of the tree varieties selected. This is a world "first" which our country has achieved in this area.

5170

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N'KENI RIVER BRIDGE OPENS TO TRAFFIC

Brazzaville MWETI in French 3 Apr 84 pp 1, 3

[Article by Christian-Sahir Tsoumou]

[Text] Col Louis Sylvain-Goma, member of the Political Bureau, Prime Minister and Head of Government, on Saturday 31 March formally opened the bridge over the N'Keni River at Gamboma. Present for the ceremony were Comrades Benoit Moundele-Ngollo, member of the CC of the PCT and Minister for Public Works, Construction, and Housing; Alphonse Mouissou Poaty, member of the CC of the PCT and political commissar for the Plateaux Region; Daniel Douniama, member of the PCT, chairman of the Party committee for Gamboma District and District Chief, and other dignitaries.

The people who live in and around Gamboma, who came in large numbers to attend this ceremony, listened with close attention to the various speeches delivered for the occasion. First to take the floor were Comrades Daniel Douniama and Mouissou Poaty, who expressed very sincere thanks to the government officials for their unflagging efforts to improve the living conditions of the masses and, in so doing, to hasten the process of our economic development. The bridge over the N'Keni, which was still a dream for the people of Gamboma, has come true. The creaking old ferry is only a fading memory to them now. By giving the people this bridge, our government has once again proved by its deeds its firm determination to pry the interior out of its isolation. After these two speakers, Comrade Benoit Moundele-Ngollo took the podium to give his hearers a better idea of the importance of this undertaking.

Historical Background

The bridge over the N'Keni was begun on 19 December 1982, when Prime Minister Louis Sylvain Goma laid the first stone. It is part of the overall plan that includes the plan for asphaltting National Highway 2 between Brazzaville and Ouesso. The project was approved for the 1982-1986 Plan as the main avenue of penetrating and opening up most of the northern zone of our country, and blacktopping it was assigned immediate priority. Contract 004, covering construction of bridges on on Route 2, Alima to Oyo and N'Keni to Gamboma, was approved on 7 January 1982. The work was

done by the Dragages-Congo Company, who had 24 months to build both bridges, or 14 months for the N'Kené bridge.

National 2, which runs for 800 km; must traverse eight major waterways, which required planning and building bridges over all of them so as to achieve a smooth and expeditious flow of traffic, with no sidetracks and no detours -- and no more flooding and no more washouts. For the record, the bridges are the Lefini bridge at Bouambe, the N'Kené bridge at Gamboma, the Como at Tsokia, the Alima at OYO, the Kouyou at Owando, the Likouala at Makoua, the Mambili at Yengo, and the Lengoue at Liouesso.

Motorists driving on RN2, noted Comrade Moundele-Ngollo, have always been open to an awful letdown when, after a long and bumpy ride, they wind up looking out over a flood that prevents their going anywhere but back. That disappointment can be even keener when the cable-ferry is on the far side of the water or when several cars are ahead of them in line, not to mention the chance that a drunken or just plain ornery cableman decides to let you spend the night on the other side of the river at the mercy of the mosquitos! This bridge over the N'keni, though, is important to more people than our own, the speaker continued. As part of the Decade of Transport proclaimed by the economic commission of the United Nations, a number of African countries, including Congo, have joined together in an institution known as the Transafrican Highway Authority (ARTA). One of its goals is to build a highway from Lagos in Nigeria to Mombasa in Kenya, crossing Cameroon, the CAR, Zaire, and Uganda. The countries associated with this project, though not directly traversed by the highway, such as Congo, are pledged to provide access routes as recommended by ARTA, and to keep a close eye on the construction work. Our country is to tie in to the Lagos-Mombasa route via RN 2 (Brazzaville-Ouesso-Bomassa-Nola) along which stands the N'keni bridge at Gamboma. We should also bear in mind that at the last ARTA meeting, held on 9 to 13 January 1984 at Addis Ababa in Ethiopia, this organization, after sending several inspection missions into the member and associate countries, reported that Congo had already performed 60 percent of the work it is pledged to do under its commitment, and extended its congratulations to our country.

Cost and Design of the N'keni Bridge

So, under contract 004, Congo and the French-owned Dragages Engineering company sat down together to spell out all the modes of utilization involved in building a bridge over the Alima at Oyo and another over the N'keni at Gamboma, with a joint financing package of 2,550,206,130 CFA francs to begin with. That sum was split three ways: 1,303,469,285 francs for the Alima bridge, 1,137,136,845 for the one over the N'keni, and a contingency fund of 109.600 million francs to cover unexpected circumstances and miscellaneous services. When the work was completed, the total cost of construction for these two bridges came to 3,771 billion francs.

That works out to an overrun of 1,220,793,870 francs, attributable to changes in the design of both bridges because of unstable footing on the right banks of both rivers, and to an increase in channel depth from 7.5 meters to 12 meters so as to allow navigation of the river beyond Oyo. These design changes required lengthening the beams from 26 to 31 meters.

The N'keni bridge is built of reinforced concrete and pre-stressed steel. It consists of five equal spans 31 meters in length. Each span consists of three prestressed steel beams bound together by a pre-stressed concrete cladding and supported by piers. The distance between piers is 30 meters. The four piers in the river and the abutments rest on metal piles 0.609 meters in diameter and 12.5 mm thick. The upper portions of the piles are filled with concrete to a depth of 11 meters, while the abutment piles are filled to a depth of 2 meters. The bridge is surfaced with slabs 2.80 meters long. The bridge is 150 meters from end to end, or five 31-meter spans. It is 8.5 meters wide, of which 7 meters is the roadway width and 0.75 meters is the width of each pedestrian walkway, 2 percent for the sidewalk curbs and 1 meter for the height of the guardrail in relation to the walkway. The approach ramps measure 313 meters on the right bank and 316.90 meters on the left. The completed work required 200 cubic meters of reinforced concrete, 360 cubic meters of prestressed concrete, 96 tons of steel, and 18 tons of pre-stressed steel cable.

In less than 2 years, the people of the Plateaux region, especially those in the Gamboma district, are beginning to enjoy the fruits of the 1982-1986 Plan. In that brief span of time, the Party and the government have brought the village a splendid lycee, water-works, electricity, television, a fuel depot, extensive repairs to the highway, which cost 2.5 billion, a bridge, a school for non-commissioned officers, an administrative control post (PCA) at Ongogni, and more.

As Minister Benoit Moundele-Ngollo put it so well in his concluding remarks, all these projects work together toward practical accomplishment of our 5-Year Plan strategy. That strategy called for creating conditions so pleasant that people would prefer to stay in the interior towns and villages, and would no longer be tempted to migrate into the big cities like Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. All this has been made possible by the historic movement of 5 February 1979, led by Comrade Denis Sassou-Guesso, the man of the people, the man of action, of whom the Party members of Gamboma, like their compatriots in the Kouilou region during the presidential tour of 5 to 9 March 1984, asked only that he remain in office for another 5-Year term. Five more years to carry on the economic recovery action undertaken since the 3rd extraordinary congress of our Party, the PCT, in 1979.

6182

CS0: 3419/636

BOUENZA PUSHING FAMILY-SCALE FISH-FARMING

Brazzaville MWETI in French 6 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by J.D. Missama (with the collaboration of Clement Achille Mouanda of the Bouenza Press)]

In view of the population explosion and the decline of wild game and fishery products in our country, it has become necessary to encourage all forms of fish-farming. During the 5-year plan, the leadership has laid particular stress on the development and expansion of fish-farming, which has been on the back burner for some years, in order to meet the needs of family-scale fish-farming in rural areas so as to help solve the problem of self-sufficiency in food for our people.

In the Bouenza region, where, experts point out, fish-farming has strong tradition behind it, the regional Rivers and Forests agency is engaged in an all-out effort to teach its techniques and to provide guidance for the farmers who might engage in it. As a part of that effort, the agency is encouraging farmers to form cooperatives in order to achieve higher returns on their investment. By way of incentive, the Agency is operating two model fish farms, one at the pilot farm at Madingou, located 7 kilometers from the station on the Bokoongo route, and a demonstration farm.

The Madingou pilot station covers 2,5536 hectares. With 26 ponds, 8 of them already in operation, it is viewed as the mother-house where the stress is laid primarily on reviving a lost tradition.

The Mfouati demonstration farm covers 31 ares and operates three ponds. It plays a double role: first, to check on the growth of the tilapia, and thereafter to make sure the rural growers get adequate supplies of fingerlings.

Both operations are thriving and serve as a home base for maintaining production levels while making sure they get deliveries in marketable quantity. The species currently farmed are tilapia and catfish, both chosen on the basis of their rating as rich sources of protein and of their ready adaptability.

Fish-farming has met with widespread acceptance in Mfouati district because of the presence of streams suited to it. There are more than 52 fish-farmers in the area, with operations covering 247 ponds and an area of 447 ares. In Madingou and Nkayi districts, existing cooperatives have expanded to include both their original farming activities and fish-farming, and there are also a number of individual fish-farmers working considerable acreage. The pre-cooperative group in Kingoye-Moudoko is already operating three ponds; the coop in Nkayi is making good progress in working its 11.80 acres with eight ponds. In Mouyondzi, the fingerling hatchery and restocking station is idle for lack of extension workers and trained manpower. The regional Waters and Forests Agency is planning to assign a teaching team to that area to counter that shortcoming. It should nevertheless be pointed out that this particular activity is beset by a number of problems in Bouenza, mainly connected with getting help to construct the ponds. Then there is a shortage of food, which means that the fish do not thrive as they should, the lack of fingerlings to start the ponds, and fish-farming technical assistance is not all it should be. For serving an entire district the size of Bouenza, two extension agents are clearly not enough. That means that the extension-level backup must be increased if the performance anticipated in the 5-year plan is to be met.

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CSO: 3419/635

BRIDGE OVER KOUILO RIVER TO BE FINISHED MAY 1985

Brazzaville MWETI in French 13 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Auguste Batantou]

[Text] Construction work on the bridge over the Kouilou is progressing on schedule. The bridge may be open to traffic in May of next year. Paving of the Bas-Kouilou-Nkola road, which is part of the package deal signed on 8 March 1983 between Congo's government and SBTB, a subsidiary of the Spie Batignolles corporation, will begin in May of this year and will be completed sometime in June 1986. These make two more major projects added to the earlier and already completed works benefiting the citizens of Madingo-Kayes and its surroundings. The breakdown of the Bas-Kouilo ferry -- the sole connection between the two banks -- over a month ago is further evidence of the isolation of these people, which cries out for remedy.

Now that they have water, electricity, television, and regular fuel supplies, the Madingo-Kayes people will be getting two fabulous gifts in a little less than 2 years: the Kouilo bridge (4 billion francs) and the Bas-Kouilo-Nkola road (9 billion francs). Completion of these two projects will go far toward ending the district's isolation, and mark the dawn of a new era for the 16,000 souls who live in Madingo-Kayes. No longer will they be cut off from the rest of the country, and that means that life will be better because there will be more frequent and quicker contact with Pointe Noire. The nation's economic capital will be only a 20-minute drive away, rather than the 2 hours or so it takes now. What could be finer for them!

Steel Collar Curbs a Wild River

It was on 10 August 1983 that the chairman of the central committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, laid the first stone for this ambitious work, and while he was at it, drove the first pick where the Bas-Kouilo-Nkola road will start its first stretch. Public Works and Construction Minister Benoit Moundele-Ngolo dwelt at length on the long list of woes this bridge and this road will cure. The regional political commissar for Kouilou, Comrade Ngouonimba-Nezary, speaking of the

bridge, said that as far as he was concerned it would be "a steel collar round the neck of a mighty river." Comrade Ngouonimba-Nezary was referring to the symbolic taming of the river that has devoured so many human lives and swallowed up vehicles of all descriptions.

Hard Times

Unfortunately, the people of Madingo-Kayes are not quite out of the woods just yet. They are still telling off the most painful beads in their bitter chaplet. As is still the case in several parts of our country, the Bas-Kouilou crossing used to be made by ferry. There were actually two ferries at this crossing. One belonged to the National Forestry Company (SNEB), which used it to carry its timber and that of other forestry operators. The other was owned by the National Transport and Public Works System (RNTP). However, only one of them has been working for the past 2 years or so: the SNEB ferry, which had been transferred to the RNTP. That ferry, too, gave up the ghost during President Denis Sassou-Nguesso's tour of the region. It simply could not stand up under the uninterrupted strain of ferrying the more than 100 vehicles that made up the presidential motorcade.

For more than a month, the people of Madingo-Kayes district and those of the administrative control post (PCA) at Nzambi have thus been completely cut off from the rest of the country. No vehicles at all can get through. The crossing must be made by dugout canoe, and the fare is 200 to 250 francs.

In an effort to redress the situation, the RNTP turned to the Spie Batignolles company to handle repairs to the ferry. Replacement parts were ordered from Europe. And that means more waiting while work on the bridge moves right along. And a good thing, too. "Let's just hope it goes fast so we can get relief from the stressful uncertainty we have to undergo whenever we set foot in one of these cranky makeshift craft," sighed an official posted at Madingo-Kayes, looking wistfully at the workers busy on the project.

Longest Bridge

With its 390-meter span, this will be the longest bridge in Congo. Its builder is the Batignolles Company, the oldest of construction firms, which has been doing business in Congo since 1923. As the foremen at the site explained to me, they will be using a special technique. Known as the "push-out" system, it involves fabricating each section on shore, then pushing it into place. The piers, pilings, and abutments are based on metal piles 1.5 meters in diameter. These piles are driven into the bed as deep as 50 meters.

The Bas-Kouikou bridge will have four central spans, each 72 meters long, and two shoreline bays 51 meters long. Its paved surface will be 7.60 meters wide, flanked on either side by a meter-wide sidewalk.

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CS0: 3419/636

FRENCH COMPANY ENGAGED IN BRIDGE, ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Brazzaville MWETI in French 20 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by J.D. Missama]

[Text] Colas is a French company that has been active in the Congo since 1970, when it took over an old company known as Lorraine des Travaux Publics Africains (LTPA). Its main area of interest is road construction, grading, and road surfacing. It has already demonstrated its capabilities with its remodeling and upgrading work at Maya-Maya International Airport, extending and surfacing the Impfondo airstrip, building the new airstrip at Ouessou and, just recently, rebuilding the landing strip at Loubomo airport.

Right now, Colas, one of whose yards is based at Nkayi, is busy building five bridges over the Loudima, Nkenke, Louvizi, and Bouabona rivers to carry National Route 1. The metal underpinings of all five bridges are now in place, each with a load capacity of more than 25 tons. All that remains to be done is to finish the grading and surfacing of the 2-kilometer approaches to each end of the bridges.

Colas has very modern equipment, including bulldozers, compacters, loaders, trucks for transporting the heavy machinery, a mobile machineshop truck, and water and fuel tanker trucks. The Nkayi site uses 10 drivers, six machine operators, and a chief topographer, all under the watchful eye of a French works foreman.

We can report that the Loutete bridge is now complete. The heavy rains that have fallen of recent weeks in the Bouenza region complicated the job. Floodwaters have washed out the footings of the last four bridges, which means it will all have to be done over. Target date for final completion of all these jobs is next December. All these projects are credited to the political leadership headed by Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, and reflect his determination to change the country completely by providing a transport infrastructure that will meet the concerns and wants of the masses of the people.

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CSO: 3419/635

ATC REPORTS RISE IN DECEMBER RIVER TRAFFIC

Brazzaville MWETI in French 24 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] December 1983 brought a rise of 34,126 tons in river transport, translating into a growth rate of 182 percent by comparison with the December 1982 rate.

According to the statistical report from the Trans-Congo Communications Agency (ATC), river shipping as shown in the data was 160 percent above the estimates for the year.

The statistics show that some shippers are increasing their use of river transport, while others are apparently just marking time. The government report cites among its grounds for satisfaction for this month timber shipping, which, with its 41,600 tons reflected major gains and reached the top of the list for all products carried, with close to 79 percent of the traffic for the month of December 1983.

Traffic along the Pool, consisting mainly of cement from Zaire, ranked second with a total of 7,350 tons, a gain of about 14 percent.

Bulk shipments of cotton and fuel, which totaled 595 tons, also reported gains over the December 1982 level.

Other traffic, including flour and salt, did not amount to the forecast levels in some cases, and in others was non-existent.

Miscellaneous traffic, totaling 2,921 tons, lagged behind both the 1982 level and the 1983 forecasts.

Passenger traffic is broken down into two parts. The first covers the major arteries along the Congo-Ubangui-Sangha route. This service is provided by steam tugs, which are in such short supply that much of the traffic is handled by mixed convoys of cargo and passengers, owing to the heavy demand.

For the month of December 1983, these carriers transported 3,091 passengers as against 3,715 last year, a 17-percent decline.

The second portion, covering traffic to the inland ports in the Cuvette and along the Likouala, with Dongou and Mossaka as its base, is handled by light convoys of shallow-draft water coaches well suited to the changing water levels and to the individual quirks of the rivers around these ports.

Looking at the total passenger traffic, one sees a decline of 16 percent from 1982 and a 7-percent shortfall from the 1983 forecasts.

The annual head-count of passenger traffic shows that 49,798 people traveled by river transport, as opposed to 57,666 in 1982. Part of this decline can be explained by reductions in convoy size, which brought them down from 5 units in 1982 to only four: the packet City of Betou was converted to a line tug in June of 1982), by the retirement of the packet City of Ngabe, and by heightened competition from private carriers using the same river routes.

Total cargo traffic as of the end of December 1983 indicates that, with the exception of cotton and the miscellaneous shipments which remained low by comparison with 1982, cargo traffic recorded some major advances.

The total cargo tonnage carried came to 294,358 tons, while the budget forecast called for only 256,200 tons, which means a rise of 11 percent.

Traffic between the CAR and Congo declined from 23.33 percent in December 1982 to 13.17 percent in December 1983. The total tonnage carried was 166,469 tons, 21,922 tons of which handled by the ATC River Transport and 144,547 tons for Socatraf.

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CSO: 3419/635

LUOBOMO AIRFIELD LANDING-STRIP GETS NEW ALL-WEATHER SURFACE

Brazzaville MWETI in French 27 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Moutadila]

[Text] Work on a new, permanent, all-weather surface for the landing-strip at Luobomo airfield has just been completed by the Colas Company for an estimated 38.800 billion francs. The airfield, which had suspended operations in June 1983 because of the deteriorated surface of the landing-strip, will at last be able to resume normal activity. From now on, the Fokker 27 and 28 aircraft to which the strip had been closed , will now be able to land here with confidence.

The landing-strip at Loubomo is one that has been a constant concern for the National Civil Aviation Agency (ANAC as well as for Lina-Congo. As it was, with a rudimentary surface of crushed laterite, it required constant utilization of heavy machinery to maintain it. Because Loubomo is an important city, this strip was kept open to traffic only with repeated applications of thick layers of laterite to make it accessible and usable by aircraft. That dogged determination paid off when Lina-Congo, despite its straitened circumstances, called on the Colas company to take on the job.

Since accepting the assignment, Colas has worked unceasingly to meet the deadline for completion. Work started here on 31 January 1984 with the arrival of heavy construction machinery, including a Caterpillar, a bulldozer, a grader, a compacter, and a lot more. Actual work began on 1 February 1984. And amid the roar of all this heavy equipment, workers and operators, under the eye of a chief engineer, turned the strip into a single huge work-site, a landing-strip 1,700 meters long and 30 meters wide. Scraping up the old layers of laterite was one of the first concerns, and they got right down to it. It involved clearing the strip of an old surface, badly pitted with hazardous potholes which pilots could see only at the moment of landing or takeoff. Rocky spoil that could seriously damage taxiing jets was the main reason for the extensive improvements.

Detailed reports filed by pilots with the departments concerned (ANAC and Lina-Congo) at last precipitated action to ameliorate the situation. The project, which called for reinforcing the airstrip with a layer of crushed laterite an even 15 centimeters thick meant first scraping off the old, badly deteriorated surface, said chief engineer Jonas Kiaouari: this was done by first soaking down the surface, then spreading the new laterite, and finally smoothing it by tamping. Then the whole strip was evened out by a grader, and then compacted, first with a pneumatic roller and then with a metal cylinder. All this was performed at a very brisk pace, thanks to the non-stop schedule laid down by the ANAC and COLAS engineers. That meant a happy ending to the job on 18 March, despite the numerous difficulties encountered (heavy rains hampered operations, as did the distance from the home-base of heavy equipment).

Even so, said the chief engineer emphatically, despite completion of the initial job, it should be noted that systematic maintenance (drains, blow-off valves, and vents) must absolutely be performed from now on. The shortage of funds for airport (and even road) repairs has meant that any expenditure which could be postponed was frequently counted as saving, and provision of follow-up funds for maintenance or repairs was -- purposely or not -- neglected. This is why, said the chief engineer, on jobs like this technical solutions should always be compared, and consideration be given to the financial consequences of more or less speedy deterioration of the surface quality. This is particularly true of Luobomo, he said, where we had a chance to see how much repair work had been done before they called us in.

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CSO: 3419/636

BRIEFS

SENEGALESE TRADE DELEGATION-- A sizable delegation of Senegalese entrepreneurs, headed by M Raphael Diouf, director-general of the Senegalese foreign trade center, has been in Brazzaville since Monday, 19 March 1984. Fifteen members strong, this mission of businessmen from Senegal, whose object is to get to know their Congolese counterparts, is here to deepen the two-way flow of trade between the two countries. The main object, according to Lagos' plan, is to diversify its cooperative relations with Dakar. On Tuesday the Senegalese and Congolese businessmen met at the Brazzaville Chamber of Commerce to discuss Senegalese products which could find a market here. This means fresh produce (fruits, vegetables, canned goods, sea food...). Over on the industry side, the emphasis went to peanut oil, concentrates, pharmaceutical products, building materials, etc. [Text] Brazzaville MWETI in French 22 Mar 84 p 3] 6182

CUBAN PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE-- A delegation of members of the Cuban Parliament, headed by Comrade Flavio Bravo, member of the CC of the Cuban CP, Vice President of the Council of State, and president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, arrived in Brazzaville on Monday 5 March 1984 at 1940 hours for an official visit of friendship. During their stay here, the Cuban solons toured the IAD (African Record Company) plant before taking off for Pointe-Noire, accompanied by the President of the People's National Assembly, Comrade Jean Ganga-Zandzou. At Pointe Noire yesterday they were welcomed at 1100 hours by the head of State. Following that meeting, which lasted more than 2 hours, Comrade Flavio told the press that he had come to greet President Denis Sassou-Nguesso who has excellent relations with Cuba and is also a close friend of Fidel Castro. Looking back on this second stay in Congo, Comrade Flavio Bravo said he was pleased with the political situation, the economic achievements, and the discipline displayed by the Congolese people under the guidance of the Congolese Workers' Party. Present at the interview were Comrade Jean Ganga Zandzou, president of the People's National Assembly, and Benoit Moundele-Ngollo, member of the CC of the PCT and minister for Public Works, City Planning, and Construction. [Excerpt] [Brazzaville MWETI in French 9 Mar 84 p 3] 6182

SAPEM CORN HARVEST--A corn-picking field day to help out the Madingou Farm and Herd Company (SAPEM) was held on Saturday in Madingou. This harvesting effort, the first of its kind ever held in the district to benefit the company, drew volunteers from the company's own workers to school kids, members of Madingou's mass organizations, and independent farmers. SAPEM, formerly known as the SOCOTON Cotton Company, was founded in 1975 under an agreement between Romania and the Congolese government. It is an agribusiness which grows corn and rice, all of it sold directly to the Food Crop Office (OCV). SAPEM is expanding its activities to include livestock, raising beef cattle, hogs, and poultry. Currently employed by the company are 63 Congolese workers, seven Romanian nationals, and one Cuban. In 1980, SAPEM produced 2 million tons of corn. As for the livestock venture, it reported 1,780 head of cattle, 1,714 hogs, 3,000 pullets, 3,000 layers, and 4,000 fat hens. Over the past few months, these numbers have declined drastically. Reasons cited for the problem are obsolete or broken-down machinery and the severe financial straits the company is experiencing. [Text] [Brazzaville MWETI in French 24 Apr 84 p 3] 6182

PDRK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION-- Arriving in the capital last Wednesday, the Korean parliamentary delegation headed by Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, chairman of the permanent committee of the Sovereign People's Assembly of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, is still in our country. The Korean delegation, accompanied by Comrade Jean Ganga-Zandzou, went to Pointe-Noire this morning to look at some new enterprises in the Kouilou region. It is expected back in the capital this evening at 1700 hours to continue its stay. Before returning home, the Korean parliamentary delegation will tour the Sangha and Pool districts on 7 and 8 April, respectively. [Excerpt] Brazzaville MWETI in French 6 Apr 84 p 3] 6182

EQUATORIAL GUINEA DELEGATION-- The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Marcelino Onguene Nguema, returned home last Friday after a 4-day official visit to the People's Republic of Congo. Shortly before his departure, he was received by the head of State, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, to whom he delivered a message of friendship and support from his brother and friend, President Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, President of the Republic and Head of State. During his stay here Marcelino Onguene Nguema visited Ouessou, where he toured some recent construction. The delegation's stay allowed time for many talks aimed at building cooperation between the two countries. Congo and Equatorial Guinea are firmly convinced of the need to strengthen and remotivate this cooperation, because only cooperation among African countries can overcome the great problems besetting the continent. With this in mind, the talks went off in an atmosphere of cordiality and of complete understanding. [Excerpt] [Brazzaville MWETI in French 3 Apr 84 p 3] 6182

USSR SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM DETAILED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Apr 84 p 6

[Text] The Soviet Union has granted our country 122 scholarships this year for training in various areas, according to comrade Ivan Zhuk, cultural attache and first secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Bissau.

According to the diplomat, the relevant agreement, which dates from the time of the struggle for national liberation, was initialed 1 year after the total liberation of our country--that is, in 1975.

Since that time, relations have expanded steadily from year to year with the granting of scholarships. At the moment, for example, over 500 students are studying in Soviet universities, schools, and institutions.

Of the 122 scholarships granted this year, 74 were provided by Soviet social organizations for their counterparts in Guinea-Bissau. Those 74 are broken down as follows: 30 from the Association of the Peoples of Africa, 5 from Komsomol [Leninist Communist Youth League], 7 from the Committee of Soviet Women, 15 from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa, 2 from the Soviet trade unions, 14 from Patrice Lumumba University, and 1 from the Red Cross.

The 48 government scholarships granted within the framework of CEMA were distributed as follows: 10 for cooperation projects between the USSR and our country, 20 for senior-level fishing cadres, and 3 for meteorology, while 7 additional scholarships are also to be granted in the fields of social science, Germanics, journalism, literature, and so on.

As far as age groups are concerned, comrade Ivan Zhuk said that candidates for university and higher-level training must not be over 27 years of age, while postgraduate candidates must not be over 35 years of age.

In addition to the 122 scholarships, the Soviet Committee for Vocational Training will also grant 30 scholarships for periods of from 3 to 4 years. The first year will be spent training and supervising the candidates in keeping with their qualifications. During that period, they will immediately begin a language course. A committee appointed for the purpose will then decide whether they should be directed to another lower-level course--in this case, at the middle or some other level. Such a decision is reached only in very rare cases.

Concerning conditions for students in the USSR, the cultural attache says they are excellent. During vacations, for example, students can choose between spending their vacations in other countries and arranging for a job. By organizing themselves by nationality, the students also have the opportunity to participate in the meetings and cultural activities of their respective countries.

As part of the cooperation program, the USSR will continue to send teachers to the School of Law and the Kwame N'Krumah National Lycee and to provide manuals, teachers' literature, and teaching materials. An exchange of delegations in the field of education between the two countries is also planned.

In another development, our students in the Soviet Union met in the city of Kiev from 2 to 4 February of this year in the presence of our ambassador to that country, comrade Augusto Pereira da Graca.

The delegates to that meeting, which was the third to be held by the Assembly of the Organization of Guinea-Bissau Students (OEGB) in the USSR, discussed the report by the outgoing committee.

At the conclusion of their work, the delegates approved two motions, one expressing confidence in the party and its secretary general and the other expressing congratulations to the JAAC [Amilcar Cabral African Youth].

11798

CSO: 3442/353

EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL DISCUSSED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Apr 84 pp 4-5

[Text] Guinea-Bissau and Portugal are committed to cooperation in the fields of employment and vocational training. As part of that cooperation, our country was visited recently by Rui Amaral, Portugal's minister of labor.

During his stay with us, the Portuguese minister held working meetings with a delegation from our Secretariat of State for Internal Administration, Civil Service and Labor. Our delegation was headed by comrade Joao Cruz Pinto.

The Guinea-Bissau side presented local realities and needs in the field of vocational training, and the Portuguese side reported on the medium-term prospects in that area.

It should be emphasized that Guinea-Bissau is particularly interested in the development of human resources as part of the national development plan, specifically as regards the training of manpower at basic and intermediate levels in the priority sectors of the national economy, the training of middle-level cadres and supervisors, the training of managers for small and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives, the training of instructors, and the training of officials and technicians in public administration.

Other topics discussed were the definition of a planning strategy in connection with vocational training and the upgrading of human resources involved in an information and forecasting system, a concerted plan of action in various fields of activity, and a specific and realistic plan for intervention.

Another subject with which comrade Cruz Pinto had the opportunity to acquaint the Portuguese minister was the current and potential importance of handicrafts in the country's economic development. That activity is characterized basically by its relatively low proportion of capital input--a factor of the greatest importance in a policy for creating jobs--its intensive use of manpower with the skills available in this country, its use of simple production methods and high utilization of local raw materials, and, lastly, its contribution to a strengthening of the cultural identity of the people of Guinea-Bissau through production and training activities directed at Guinea-Bissau's young people.

For its part, the Portuguese side discussed the concept of employment and vocational training as a basic variable in the development of the economy, the preparation this year of a plan for the 1985-1987 3-year period in the fields of employment and vocational training that will promote specifically the initial training of young people just leaving the school system, the vocational redeployment of the unemployed, the retraining and technological redeployment of Portuguese manpower, training in keeping with local and regional development plans with a view to creating new activities and jobs in unorganized sectors of the economy (particularly handicrafts), the training of cadres, middle-level supervisors, and managers, and the development of a network of vocational training centers, both of the formal type and in enterprises that support implementation of the 3-year plan.

Also examined was the challenge being presented to the employment and vocational training policy, within the framework of the Plan for Modernization of the Portuguese Economy, by Portugal's upcoming membership in the European Communities.

The two delegations agreed that an interdisciplinary mission would be sent to our country before long to cooperate with Guinea-Bissau's technicians in conducting a systematic survey of local needs in keeping with the relevant development plan. They also decided to take advantage of the holding of the 70th International Labor Conference in Geneva to analyze current cooperation relations and arrange institutional forms of cooperation between the two Portuguese-speaking countries, specifically in connection with a study of ways to penetrate the international market for domestic handicrafts.

In addition, they agreed on a visit to Portugal by technicians from Guinea-Bissau to become familiar with the capabilities and potentialities of Portugal's vocational training apparatus; the joint preparation of a quantified program, including a timetable, for specific cooperation activities in the fields of employment and vocational training during the period from 1985 through 1987; and the signing of a protocol of cooperation in Lisbon in October of this year by the national officials concerned.

11798

CSO: 3442/353

GUINEA-BISSAU

FOOD SECURITY OFFICE PREPARES FOR 1984-1985 CROP SEASON

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 7 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] The Food Security Office [GSA] has already started preparations for the 1984-1985 agricultural season, according to a statement last Thursday by comrade Ibrahima Dieme, director of the Food Security Project under the Secretariat of State for Planning and International Cooperation.

In an interview with our newspaper, the director said that the state agency has many projects to carry out. Two of them are in the southern part of the country, specifically in the regions of Quinara and Tombali, where warehouses to store products are being built. Construction is behind schedule because the German technicians responsible for conclusion of the work are out of the country.

In the case of the project for building the port of Npungda, which will permit a better movement of agricultural products, he said that work is to begin with the resumption of the projects for which the GSA is responsible.

He said that the objective of the GSA is not to request food aid, but to promote self-sufficiency in food by increasing production and productivity. The director of the GSA also mentioned the failure of commercial firms, specifically the People's Warehouses, to provide information concerning the distribution of essential items.

Dieme explained: "We now have an open account at the National Bank. This will enable us to use the fund in question, by mutual agreement, for financing a number of projects. This is a change from the previous situation, when the proceeds from the sale of those products were going to the National Investment Fund."

11798

CSO: 3442/353

OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL ECONOMY, POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Apr 84 p 8

[Text] Bissau--The economy of Guinea-Bissau, a country which will be the subject of a roundtable to be held in Lisbon in May, is bipolarized, one pole being urban and the other traditional.

One of the basic problems mentioned by the Guinea-Bissau administration is that of organizing and unifying those two economies.

Marketed domestic production has been declining sharply, while at the same time, a growing share of agricultural production is being diverted across the frontier to other economies, says a study prepared by the Secretariat of State for Planning.

The private middleman prefers direct barter or payment in CFA francs, the reason being that Guinea-Bissau's monetarized economy has not been able to meet the peasants halfway with products and goods essential to the rural sector.

Experts at the Secretariat of State for Planning feel that the value of production leaving the country illegally equals that of the country's official exports (which average \$14 million).

The government nevertheless feels that Guinea-Bissau's economy has good development potential. Agricultural production could be increased considerably simply by expanding the cultivated area, which currently totals 300,000 hectares but has a potential for 990,000 hectares.

In view of the current low yields, self-sufficiency in food is regarded as a realistic objective.

As far as animal husbandry is concerned, there are 258,000 head of cattle, 300,000 goats, 122,000 pigs, and 600,000 poultry.

The area covered by forests totals 2.6 million hectares. The potential for wood with a diameter of over 40 centimeters is estimated at 41 million cubic meters, the chief species being bissilon, African mahogany, and bloodwood.

The potential for fishing in Guinea-Bissau's waters is estimated at about 300,000 tons annually with no danger to the ecological equilibrium.

Imports represent over 30 percent of the GDP, while exports, which total between \$12 million and \$14 million annually, do not even amount to 9 percent.

Guinea-Bissau's chief exports are peanuts, fish, shrimp, sawnwood, and coconut.

The Secretariat of State for Planning believes that over the next 3 years, the trade deficit will worsen or, at best, stabilize.

At the end of 1982, medium- and long-term debt totaled \$182.1 million. The National Bank of Guinea-Bissau's foreign debt is owed chiefly to Portuguese, French, and Brazilian banks.

It is in that context that the Republic of Guinea-Bissau is now saying that an increase in foreign aid, particularly short-term aid, is needed despite the existence of available credit amounting to several tens of millions of dollars.

Service of the foreign debt will remain slightly above \$6 million through 1986, representing a sizable percentage of the value of exports and placing an enormous burden on the Guinea-Bissau economy.

11798

CSO: 3442/348

FISHING SECRETARIAT ANNOUNCES NEW FISH PRICES

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Apr 84 p 6

[Text] In accordance with decisions reached by the Council of Ministers last 22 February, the Secretariat of Fishing has just introduced new fish prices to be effective henceforth.

According to a note sent to this newspaper, the prices will be as follows: first-quality fish (barracuda, grouper, sole, surmullet, tuna fillets, pandora, and barbel): 90 pesos per kilogram; second quality (sinapa and croaker 2): 70 pesos; third quality (needlefish, cachorete, headed tuna, sareia, horse mackerel, bentana, and red tail): 50 pesos per kilogram; fourth quality (barbinho, croaker 1, catfish, machado, rebenta conta, shark, moray eel, and mullet): 36 pesos per kilogram; and fifth quality (croaker 0, white machado, frostfish, and djafal): 30 pesos per kilogram.

The new price list also establishes the following prices for crustaceans: C-1: 850 pesos; C-2: 700 pesos; C-3: 600 pesos; C-4: 500 pesos; C-5: 350 pesos; C-6: 250 pesos; C-7: 200 pesos; C-8: 150 pesos; crab claws and body: 80 pesos; and mollusks (cuttlefish, squid, and octopus): 100 pesos per kilogram.

Meanwhile, to protect the consumer price, the producing enterprises are granting the middlemen ("bideiros") a flat marketing margin of 4 pesos per kilogram.

Also in the case of fish sold in the interior of the country, according to our source, the region in question will authorize a flat margin in the same amount to be granted by the enterprise.

On the other hand, fish from the projects (Bubaque and Cacheu) will be marketed as follows: first quality: producer price: 45 pesos, consumer price: 55 pesos; second quality: producer: 37 pesos, consumer 47.50 pesos; third quality: producer: 22.50 pesos, consumer: 32.50 pesos; fourth quality: producer: 19.50 pesos, consumer: 29.50 pesos; and fifth quality: producer: 15 pesos, consumer: 25 pesos.

11798

CSO: 3442/353

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH MALI--For the purpose of establishing contacts with our organizations in the field of agriculture, a Malian delegation headed by Maki Koreissi Aguibou Tall, director general of international cooperation, arrived in our country last Wednesday 11 April. According to the Malian official, the delegation's visit is the result of agreements signed by Presidents Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau and Moussa Traore during the Malian chief of state's visit to our country last December. Maki Tall also said he had brought scholarships granted by the Malian Government for Guinea-Bissau students in the fields of agriculture, telecommunications, advanced technical training, and human and animal health. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Apr 84 p 3] 11798

STUDY OF CACHEU RIVER--Pursuant to the agreements signed between our two countries, the Portuguese Navy's oceanographic ship "Almeida Carvalho" arrived in the port of Bissau on the 10th of this month to conduct a hydrographic survey of the Cacheu River bar. It should be noted that the purpose of the survey is to demarcate a channel that will allow ships with a draft of 9 meters to enter that river. The project is of obvious economic interest, since it will permit a number of products from the region to be shipped abroad directly from ports on that river. The "Almeida Carvalho" was built with a reinforced hull to enable it to operate in water with floating ice. It has an air-conditioning system for any type of climate. For hydrographic and oceanographic work, its scientific area consists of 148 meters with a plotting room, a special laboratory, a wet laboratory, and a 60-meter hold. For sounding in shallow waters, it has a 7.9-meter boat. In work requiring accurate positioning, the ship can be operated by remote control from the bridge through the rudder and the propulsion unit installed in the rudder hole. The ship, whose captain is Comdr Antonio Pedro Dias Souto, is to remain in our territorial waters for about 21 days. It should be noted that this ship completed a mission in Cape Verde 3 years ago. This is the first time that it has been in Guinea-Bissau. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Apr 84 p 3] 11798

CSO: 3442/353

SPLIT IN TEACHERS' UNION REPORTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 30 Apr 84 p 10

[Article by Abdallah Faye and Aliou Barry]

[Text] Is this the final breakup of the Sole Democratic Trade Union of Senegalese Teachers (SUDES)? There is every reason to think so after the extraordinary congress held last Friday, which dismissed certain members of the National Executive Bureau (BEN) from their offices and issued warnings to others.

The very next day, that faction was to convene its congress and elect its national executive bureau headed by Mamadou Ndoeye, former SUDES secretary general.

It had, moreover, occupied the headquarters at Bopp before being driven out by the legalists, who were there early yesterday evening when we met with M Madior Diouf, present head of the union, who took office following the 1981 congress.

Very relaxed and at ease, he considered that with the departure of those already called "dissidents" SUDES will definitely emerge from deadlock and that its spirits will be better, "I will even say excellent."

That optimism and serenity is explained by the fact that it was the rank-and-file militants themselves who presided over the adoption of those measures.

How did things come to this point of no return?

An Abortive Congress

Following the abortive congress of 27 December, the secretary general of SUDES had sent a letter to teachers inviting [words illegible] calling of regular meetings, mainly the Administrative Commission in office since 1981, which is now the sole body capable of directing the union.

And the national executive board was also called on to meet on 25 March. The Administrative Commission met and set the date of 27 April for holding the national pre-congress council, and the congress dates for 28 and 29 April.

At each of those stages, explains M Madiou Diouf, difficulties were met. They were linked to attempts by "the group which has just set up a national executive board" to prevent any verification of irregularities committed, or--in a word--to shed a little more light on the question.

In the face of determination by those responsible for the union's paralysis to repeat what happened on 27 December, explains the secretary general of SUDES, "we took the appropriate steps: the national council set itself up as a congress, as provided in the by-laws, and took steps consonant with resolutions adopted by the rank-and-file.

"For we were informed, prior to the national council meeting, concerning attempts being plotted to prevent the holding of the congress, and we took our precautions so that all decisions would conform to the sense of recommendations by the Administrative Commission, which originated from proposals by sections having already declared, as a majority at the Administrative Committee meeting on 25 March, the need to complete the only fair process for unfreezing the crisis." But now that there are two national executive bureaus, there is the question of legitimacy. Who possesses it?

Proper Decisions

For Madiou Diouf, legitimacy is easy to determine objectively from without, but also through the militants who not only interpreted the by-laws, as is their right, but came to the proper decisions. Moreover, the bodies elected following the 1981 congress are the only valid ones, because they are known to the authority of which they are the major and unique interlocutor--not to mention that they hold the warrant in their hands.

To the charge made by the "dissidents" that the present leadership is a minority one, Madiou Diop responds by bringing to the fore the irregularities which tainted membership renewals at the section level.

He cites, for example, the buying of union cards at the very end of the union year, "often very maladroitly, to the point of buying cards for certain persons already holding them."

The secretary general of SUDES has no doubts that those renewals were based on the political intention systematically to gain control of the union. For that reason, the vote on matters of militant practice was not noted. "Votes were cast systematically for party comrades. Such a spirit can destroy a union."

Then, according to M Diouf, there were fraudulent renewals which consisted, as at Saint-Louis, of having someone elected who had not fully paid his

dues, or causing some persons to vote who held cards issued by the administration which preceded the third congress.

Elsewhere, he continued, receipts were delivered though no cards were sold, or else rank-and-file units were selectively convened so as to assemble a favorable majority.

Once informed, the national executive board, which had received the renewal files from the control commission, forwarded them to the Administrative commission, which then referred the matter to the union's national committee, which would decide the case after examination.

The opposing faction allegedly developed a strategy which consists in blocking verification of the records. The national control commission, which is elected by the congress, had to resign itself to come to the local level and check, section by section, in the presence of all the members. There again, according to Madior Diouf, obstruction prevented all discussion, while two unauthorized members of the control commission crisscrossed the sections in vain.

But as things now stand, is he not running the risk of giving rise to two SUDES? Here the secretary general is categorical: "There is no reason why they should call themselves SUDES or use our initials or post box." He then explained that the national board which has just been formed is political because it includes militants from a number of parties, among them 10 from the MPT [expansion unknown] and 10 from the MDP [Popular Democratic Movement], PAI [African Independence Party], and others.

They were the ones, he explains, who on 27 April put out tracts criticizing the union. "They joined together to impose the board of their choice on the teachers. But there is not a single democrat--in the non-party sense--on that board, and that is what the teachers do not accept."

But what will happen now that the split is complete? The militants in the ranks, who will come together at once at the local level, will decide that, mischievously asserts the secretary general of SUDES. The first reaction came from the Rufisque section. In any case, Madior Diouf recalls, SUDES means to be a national body. "No one who can respect its policy will have the least problem with it."

To those who accuse the SUDES leadership of being minions of the Minister of National Education, he responds that it is because SUDES has recognized several points in M Iba Der Thiam's action plan as being planks in the platform released at the end of the union council of 5 August 1976.

Those principles of "democratic management" include the presence of teacher representatives of SUDES at all levels where teachers's problems are discussed, and consultation with teachers' unions prior to any important decision concerning them. They are older than SUDES.

He recognizes they are insufficient to rehabilitate the teaching function, "but union victories are partial and temporary. We are not so childish, however, as to apply to teachers the policy of all or nothing. That is neither their will nor in their interest. In their interest, we can have no problems with any minister whomsoever."

Mamadou Ndoye:

Within SUDES the split is consummated. In the course of the weekend two different "congresses" were held, and two boards elected. The first, held Friday at the university, continued Madior Diouf in office as secretary general. The second, held Saturday at the Madina 4 school, elected Mamadou Ndoye head of its board. This latter faction had occupied SUDES headquarters in Bopp during the day. On Sunday Madior Diouf's faction reoccupied the headquarters.

How was that point reached? Mamadou Ndoye, head of the second faction, who was SUDES secretary general from 1976 to 1981, considers the split is the result of "the determination of the 'former' secretary general (Madior Diouf) to confiscate the union for his benefit."

In December, he said, a new Administrative Commission was elected. Under union by-laws, that commission is charged with setting up the National Executive Board on the eve of a congress. The results of those elections, says M Ndoye, revealed "the minority position of the former secretary general."

That is why M Diouf considered there had been irregularities during those elections. The control commission "elected by the third congress" verified the votes.

A Categorical Refusal

After visiting the sections, he said, that commission declined to reopen the case, considering everything had been normal. According to the commission's report the union deadlock "results from the categorical refusal by certain comrades to abide by decisions made within responsible bodies."

According to M Ndoye the extraordinary "congress" of the Diouf "faction" is illegal--"more than that, it is a coup d'etat," considering that the National Trade Unions Council (CSN), which has been established as a congress, is not in session. "The former secretary general and his partisans were content to trump up and distribute an ostensible resolution of the CSN sitting as a congress, though they convened no regular body--neither national executive board, nor administrative commission, nor national trade unions council."

If M Ndoye is to be believed, the CSN delegates did not have access to the hall assigned for the deliberations. Confronted by the "manifest determination of the former secretary general to block the situation, some delegates duly authorized by sections decided to hold in the regular manner the 4th ordinary SEDES congress in conformity with the regulations governing us and the massively expressed will of the rank-and-file."

The Administrative Commission therefore met, said M Ndoye, and elected its new executive board. "Our congress is legal and legitimate," he considers.

The congress took the additional decision to suspend certain members of the former national executive board, including M Madior Diouf, and it ordered an investigation of their management. "We are not responsible for the split, and our congress is perfectly in order."

M Ndoye is convinced the majority supports the elected board, and that in a few months the situation will clear up.

The essential point, he emphasized, is that "SUDES was able to save itself."

Speaking to militants Saturday afternoon, he enjoined them to show initiative and firmness before the authorities: "Do not hesitate to approach the authorities, but remain firm," he urged them.

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CSO: 3419/639

SOUTH AFRICA

PRESS COMMENT ON FOREIGN POLICY TOPICS

Americans' Bomb Death

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 17 Apr 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Nowhere's Safe"]

[Text] Another bomb has exploded, and yet more civilians have died. This refrain is so regularly heard that it ought to be clear by now that terrorists (such as those from SWAPO and the ANC) are indiscriminately slaughtering women, children and chance passers-by. Everyone must pay the price for an ideology of hatred.

There is now a new dimension: diplomats, and therefore (best to preserve source's terminology) foreigners, are dying in this struggle in South Africa and Southwest Africa. This means that no country can nonchalantly declare: "What terrorists do in other countries makes no difference to us, provided they live within the law in our country." Tomorrow or the day after, citizens of that country may themselves fall victim to terrorists, like the two Americans who perished in Southwest Africa.

Nowhere is a person safe from this unacceptable form of warfare, and for this reason we must make no common cause with these people, howsoever blameless it may be and from whatsoever idealistic philosophy it arises. That this painful truth is beginning to dawn on the Reagan Administration is clear from the strong measures it is now formulating against terrorism.

The Oshakati incident contains a potentially extremely aggravating factor for SWAPO: that the Americans were killed on purpose. It will have to be interpreted as a deliberate move to hinder the peace initiatives in Southern Africa. In fact, SWAPO would simply be living up to the image that most people have of it--an aggressor desirous of power at any cost. Will the West now suddenly awaken?

Zimbabwe Situation on Anniversary

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 16 Apr 84 p 8

[Editorial: "Zimbabwe Four Years Later"]

[Text] This week will mark the fourth anniversary of the independence of Zimbabwe under Robert Mugabe's administration. They have been 4 years in which the flame of hope for a stable nation at first burned high, but in which that hope later was increasingly smothered.

It cannot be denied that Zimbabwe has had to cope with enormous problems. The drought, which has been responsible for so much misery in Southern Africa, has also spread its desolation there, and the ever continuing emigration of whites has deprived the country of a valuable potential for development.

The foreign debt has doubled to 2.61 billion rands since 1980.

Still, the most depressing feature remains the alleged massacre of Matebeles-- a tribal group which indicated in the 1980 election that it did not particularly care for Mr Mugabe. The Premier will visit Matabeleland for the first time this week in order to apprise himself of the facts; a visit that should rightfully have been made long ago.

As great as our concern may be about what is happening in a neighboring country, it is still necessary to maintain perspective.

The fact is that Mr Mugabe has been under enormous pressure by his own people to bring about heaven on earth. However, they have yet to see the slightest trace of this. In that regard the Premier of Zimbabwe has shown himself to be a remarkably pragmatic statesman. Except for a few well-known episodes, whites are not being subjected to measures of revenge and Mr Mugabe's attitude toward South Africa also shows evidence of realism: he has, for example, never allowed the ANC to use Zimbabwean territory against South Africa.

A simplistic view of the past 4 years is therefore inappropriate. Zimbabwe is not a "model of reconciliation" as is sometimes claimed, but even less is it an utter failure. And if the relations between South Africa and its northern neighbor can be further improved in the light of the new dispensation for the sub-continent, South Africa influence can still perhaps help resolve Zimbabwe's problems also.

Botha Visit to FRG

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 12 Apr 84 p 12

[Editorial: "A Fine Testimonial"]

[Text] All the forces at work over the years, that have scored reasonable successes in developing a girdle of isolation around South Africa, are redoubling and intensifying their efforts to keep this girdle from breaking. This is particularly evident in the mixed successes scored now and then in the sports domain.

The sudden flutter and intensity of the efforts to depict South Africa as untouchable are as yet only a whimsical phase, or an indication of success in this endeavor. They must be viewed against the background of the initiatives South Africa is successfully carrying out in southern Africa.

The June visit to West Germany of Prime Minister P. W. Botha confirms the fact that the Republic is experiencing one of its most successful diplomatic periods in a long time. The Nkomati agreement and the cease-fire between South Africa and Angola are most important and cannot be ignored by the West.

The fact that West Germany, which since the Second World War has been extremely sensitive to world opinion, is ready to receive the South African Premier, underlines the reality quite clearly. There is a definite change and a realization that it is necessary to become aware of what is happening, even in other European countries.

This is precisely what Mr Botha will do. He will seek understanding for his way of handling his country's complex problems, but will also report what has been achieved. Unlike other African leaders who go to Europe to seek increased financial aid, he is going to exhibit the results of dedicated work here at home. He could not travel to Europe with any better testimonial.

Colored Leaders Comment on Budget

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 30 Mar 84 p 13

[Unattributed article from Capetown Correspondent]

[Text] The budget still remains basically a white budget, and most colored community leaders have based their hope--that in the new dispensation more influences can work toward supporting the poorer segment of the population--on Mr Owen Horwood's tenth budget, the tenth and presumably the last to be presented to the one-house parliament currently in place.

Mr Miley Richards, deputy leader of the Labor Party, said that the greatest flaw in the budget is that not enough has been done for those people who live below the poverty line. Improving the living standards of the poor should have received priority. "The budget has dealt everyone an equally violent blow, and this is really unfair," he maintained.

Heavier

"If I had had any say in formulating the new budget in the House of Representatives, I would have liked to see to it that corporation taxes had been made even heavier," he said.

Reflection

Mr Peter Marais, leader of the People's Congress Party, believes that the budget reflects the economic conditions now prevailing in the nation. "I feel that we ought to consider rescheduling implementation of the new dispensation. Besides the fact that it is going to impose a tremendous financial burden on the country, it will also be used by extra-parliamentary groups as a stick to beat us with.

"The participating Colored and Indian Parties will be entering into a new dispensation, whereas a conservative monetary policy will chiefly affect the poor. The negative growth-rate is the reason why thousands of students are hanging around now without jobs. The people will hold the officials of the new government responsible for this state of affairs."

Nonpartisan

Mr Arthur Booysen, leader of the Freedom Party, has labeled the budget as "rather neutral."

He did indicate, however, that it is "chiefly a white budget." Mr Booysen expressed his confidence that the coloreds will have a greater say in the nation's budget when the new dispensation is in place.

"We shall then be directly involved and make a contribution that is related to our own peoples' needs," he stated. "The budget can then chiefly be used to eliminate the problem of poverty in our society."

Mr Charles Julies, the leader of the Reformed Freedom Party, was of the opinion that cigarettes, beer and luxury items could be taxed more heavily, but that sales taxes on food staples should be abolished.

Pensions

He said that with the raising of pensions the goal ought to have been the wholesale elimination of disparity. "In these times, when we are striving for peace, freedom and equality, discrimination in pension allotments must be eliminated," said Mr Julies.

United Democratic Front

The United Democratic Front (UDF) criticized the Government because it "has once again chosen to give increased funding to defense, at the expense of the nation's colored and black pension-holders, as well as to black and colored education."

Mr George du Plessis, chairman of the UDF Board of Directors, said: "It is often claimed that the financial gap between white, colored and black education, as well as between the incomes of pension-holders, will be wiped out or at least narrowed, but this year's budget reflects just the opposite."

Education

Professor Richard Van der Ross, rector of the University of West Cape Province, said that he is glad to see that more money is being spent on education. "I hope that there will now be a real effort to carry out the recommendations of the Lange Commission.

"I should have liked to see that some of the money allotted be spent on non-formal education (for adults)--and the training of young people to enable them to qualify for trade specialization--and on pre-school education," said Professor Van der Ross.

SNEAHV AGITATION AGAINST CNR REVIEWED

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French No 822, 16 Mar 84 pp 13-14

[Article by Luc-Adolphe Tiao]

[Text] Did the mobilization of the CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] against the reactionary executive board of the SNEAHV (National Union of African Teachers of Upper Volta) reach its conclusion with the arrest of two of the board's members? As Maj Jean-Baptiste Lingani, minister of defense and veterans, said, the members of the SNEAHV board were arrested for subversion rather than for union activities.

It must be recognized that in the case before us, it is hard to draw the line between those two activities, the simple reason being that since August, the SNEAHV has been using union activities as a cover for political activism directed against the CNR [National Council of the Revolution]. Its attitude does not really surprise anyone, considering that the unions in Upper Volta have been the standard bearers for certain political parties. It is no secret from anyone that since its establishment, the SNEAHV has been dominated by the reformist group in the MLN-FPV [National Liberation Movement-Upper Voltan Progressive Front]. That is why several reasons lead us to the further conclusion that the SNEAHV's reactionary board is engaged in an underhanded campaign of political undermining.

On 7 August 1983, at the conclusion of the 28th congress (which was held from 2 to 7 August), in a motion concerning the national situation, the SNEAHV called on the Upper Voltan people to "dissociate themselves from the proclamation of 4 August and its CNR, which is only another name for the fascism already made famous by the first version of the CNR." Up to that point, however, the CNR had not done anything to justify that hasty and subjective analysis.

Manipulators of SNEAHV

Actually, that stand does not surprise anyone. Because with the revolution of August, the dream of the SNEAHV's manipulators to bring their masters in the FPV back into power was shattered. As good warriors, however, they have not given up, all the more since under the umbrella provided by the union movement, they can engage in their agitation without too much anxiety. According to their hypocritical logic, the CNR, which claims to be a people's government, cannot go to war against the workers' organizations.

At the conclusion of a plenary meeting on 24 and 25 September 1983, the SNEAHV National Board opened fire on the CNR and the revolutionary government. There was a jumble of confused ideas relative to the nature of the revolution, relations between the CNR and leftwing forces--notably LIPAD [Patriotic League for Development] and the PAI [African Independence Party]--and so on. Behind that agitation, the SNEAHV's opportunistic board had only one objective in view: to sow confusion in the workers' ranks and induce them to support the reformist and middle-class ideology of the MLN-FPV.

The reaction by the CDR's was not long in coming. The meeting on 3 October gave the CDR's the opportunity to put the SNEAHV's activists in their place. But the SNEAHV was not going to give up because of that. In the face of the positive steps taken by the CDR, the SNEAHV board maintained complete silence.

Blinded by its visceral hatred of the government, the reformist board entered another phase in its struggle. In collusion with the reactionary bourgeoisie and imperialist circles in the capital, it threw tracts in the street denigrating the regime in power by insinuating that union freedoms were being flouted.

Why, however, did the SNEAHV board content itself with a few timid remarks in opposition to the defunct CMRPN [Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress] when the latter adopted the most antisocial repressive measures ever known in Upper Volta (suppression of the right to strike, dissolution of the CSV [Upper Voltan Trade Union Confederation], the warrant for the arrest of its secretary general and his actual arrest, and the deportation of patriotic students and workers)? The reason was that the SNEAHV's barons--people like Baba Hamidou Ouedraogo, Ousmane Kindo, and their kind--had their hands tied because they were in collusion with the fascist leaders of the time. At the SNEAHV National Council meeting on 6 and 7 June 1981, Ousmane Kindo, assistant secretary general of the SNEAHV at the time, declared proudly: "We have taken note of 25 November as an opportune and timely saving action with respect to us, notably as regards the CMRPN's actions: the guarantee of union freedoms and recognition of the rights of education workers." His statement fit directly into the propaganda by the SNEAHV's reformist board to lure workers into supporting the CMRPN.

On 1 December 1980--that is, scarcely 6 days after the CMRPN's coup d'etat--the SNEAHV board and its accomplice, the board of SUVESS [Single Upper Voltan Union of Teachers in Secondary and Higher Education], headed at the time by the potentates in the MLN-FPV, gave their "spontaneous" support to the CMRPN by offering their services to the new government in power. There again, it was not a matter of chance, because it was part of the overall plan that propelled the colonels into power at the head of the country in November 1980. The followup to those events clearly demonstrated--with all due respect to the SNEAHV reformists--that their barons in the FPV were the brains behind the putsch of 25 November.

People Silenced

Logically, the SNEAHV leadership should have dissociated itself from the CMRPN and struggled ardently, like the anti-imperialist organizations, against the silencing of the workers.

It is rather odd that within the first few months after the coup d'etat of 7 November, when the progressive wing of the CSP [People's Salvation Council] had succeeded in canceling all the antisocial measures adopted by the CMRPN officers, the opportunistic leadership of the SNEAHV did not applaud, considering that it talks so much about democratic freedoms. All the progressive workers' organizations, on the other hand, were delighted at the new situation.

Confined in its political shortsightedness, the SNEAHV leadership later called the first CSP a fascistic government--one more proof that the SNEAHV's reactionary leadership was in collusion with the highly discredited CMRPN. Because if any government in Upper Volta ever showed itself to be notoriously fascist, it was the CMRPN and not the progressive CSP.

Hysterical Campaign

So what does the SNEAHV's reformist leadership want? Power. The SNEAHV leadership has betrayed its policy, its orientation, and its basic principles to put its clique of friends in the MLN-FPV back in power--including people like Ky Zerbo and Guirma.

Concealed behind that hysterical campaign of brainwashing and disinformation, therefore, is a vast plot hatched by international imperialism against the Upper Voltan people.

The SNEAHV's reactionary leadership is very skillful in working toward the achievement of its objective. It is playing a very subtle game of doubledealing. On the one hand, it is proving to be the most reliable go-between linking internal reactionary forces and international--chiefly French--imperialism. The activism to which the SNEAHV is devoting itself is aimed not only at sowing disorder but above all at preparing the way for intervention in the country by mercenaries, as Major Lingani has so well said.

On the other hand, the SNEAHV's current leadership knows perfectly well that it has lost everything and has nothing to gain in the RDP. It is therefore laying a trap for the revolutionary government by committing hara-kiri. The objective is indisputable: to disappoint the regime by attacking certain ministers individually--examples being the minister of national education and the minister of information--and thus force the CNR to take steps against the entire SNEAHV. At that point, the board will wind up its affairs as a way of backing up its fanciful and erroneous thesis that the revolution is a threat to democratic freedoms.

That is why, in the face of this situation, the government has a duty to remain vigilant so as not to fall into that macabre trap. There is therefore reason to regret the sometimes superficial analyses made by certain CDR's that have tarred the SNEAHV's decadent leadership and its patriotic rank-and-file members with the same brush.

It is not the role of the government to supplant the SNEAHV's members and find a revolutionary leadership for them. The anti-imperialist and antireformist

revolutionary members have a duty to carry out scientific work at the source to isolate opportunists and eject them from the leadership.

Perhaps the difficulties are due to the fact that in the absence of democratic debates within the SNEAHV, it is quite difficult at the moment to demolish the reactionary and counterrevolutionary stands being taken by the current leadership.

But it is clear that every time the revolution obtains palpable proof that the SNEAHV leadership is involved in political agitation, it will inform the people and not hesitate to strike hard. The other activists on the board may continue the campaign of agitation following the arrest of two of their colleagues.

11798

CSO: 3419/581

RELATIONS WITH ALGERIA, SDAR, MAURITANIA DISCUSSED

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French No 824, 30 Mar 84 pp 9, 12

[Article by Clement Tapsoba]

[Text] The recent trip by our comrade president to Algeria, the SDAR (Saharan Democratic Arab Republic), and Mauritania was guided by three basic aims which the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] has pursued consistently since it came to power on 4 August: to reactivate South-South cooperation, to harmonize our viewpoints with those of friendly countries, and progressive countries in particular, as regards certain African and international problems (notably in connection with the SDAR), and, lastly, to restore dynamism to Upper Voltan diplomacy by giving concrete expression to our revolutionary thinking.

In the case of Chadli Bendjedid's Algeria, in which Upper Volta has found an ally since the August revolution, it was logical that the chairman of the CNR should make an official visit to that country to express his gratitude and the respect of the Upper Voltan people to the Algerian people. It is well to recall the privileged relations our country enjoys with Algeria. The many Algerian missions to Upper Volta and the appointment as ambassador to our country of Nourredine Harbi, member of the FLN Central Committee, are sufficiently eloquent in that respect. The results of the work by the Algerian-Upper Voltan Joint Commission on Cooperation, which met in our country from 27 to 29 March, and the conclusions reached by the two parties at the end of comrade Sankara's visit to Algeria further testify to those privileged ties. In the field of health, for example, Upper Volta has received from Algeria 10 tons of medicines produced by Algerian units.

The possibilities for cooperation in the exchange of experiences in the medical and paramedical fields will be exploited. Until recently, Upper Volta was spending about 800 million [CFA francs] annually to send people abroad--to France in particular--for medical treatment. So it is now a question of diversifying.

In the field of transportation, the two countries should put the finishing touches on exchanges between Air Volta and Air Algeria by next month. There are also plans for trade in products of possible interest to each of the two countries through use of the Point Air Boeing 707 operated by the Hirondelle Company. In addition, Algeria is going to enable our country to acquire six

telephone exchanges to serve six provinces. This will help decentralize our telecommunications. The Ministry of Information is assured of Algerian support in the sponsoring of an Arab-African seminar on information and in the establishment of a film library in Ouagadougou. The first-mentioned project calls for Upper Volta to play a role in restoring dynamism to relations between Arab and African countries with a view to countering the attempts by Zionists who want to divide the African countries by establishing diplomatic relations with them. For its part, the second project is aimed at rehabilitating the image of Africans and Arabs. This will consist simply of recovering films and rewriting our history starting with those films, which were produced by the colonizer and present a distorted image of our peoples. Algeria has also agreed to coproduce with Upper Volta a film on the subject of the August revolution. For its part, Upper Volta is offering five scholarships with which Algerian students will be able to continue their cinema studies at INAFEC.

And that is not all. Upper Volta will now have a permanent exhibit at the Algiers Fair, which will open again this May. This kindness toward our country on Algeria's part is due to the overtures initiated by President Chadli Bendjedid toward progressive countries, especially since the Fifth FLN Congress last December. Those overtures have been marked by the relaunching of South-South cooperation and by Algeria's diplomatic and material support for organizations of struggle such as POLISARIO.

For Upper Volta, which recognized the SDAR last 4 March, the issue of the conflict between that country and Morocco seems to be one of the prerogatives [as published] in dialogues between Upper Volta and the countries supporting the just struggle of the Saharan people. To be noted in each of the final communiqués drawn up at the end of the visits by the comrade chairman of the CNR is the agreement of opinion in favor of a just settlement of the conflict in the Western Sahara. While deploring the fact that the efforts made to resolve the conflict peacefully have failed, the three chiefs of state remain convinced that only direct negotiation between Morocco and POLISARIO, in accordance with Resolution AHG-104 of the 19th OAU Summit Meeting, can bring to a successful conclusion the peace process begun in Addis Ababa. More specifically, concerning the SDAR's participation in the next OAU summit meeting, Algeria and Upper Volta were careful to state that if the peace process is obstructed indefinitely, the SDAR's participation in OAU meetings will become imperative. Putting it more plainly, Upper Volta and Algeria will not participate in the organization's summit meeting if the SDAR is not admitted to that meeting.

Beyond the simple recognition of the SDAR, the visit by the comrade chairman of the CNR to the liberated territory of the SDAR constitutes a concrete expression of the revolutionary thinking that was developed in particular in the CNR's policy statement. Better still, our country's militant solidarity with the SDAR also means that young Saharans will be sent to our country's civilian or military schools. The offer was made by Captain Sankara during the speech he delivered before thousands of Saharans.

The initiative taken by the comrade chairman in visiting the SDAR unquestionably constitutes one more success for the SDAR and, indeed, a victory by struggling peoples over imperialism and its local lackeys. It is therefore understandable

that the Moroccan press as a whole should be agitated by the announcement of the comrade chairman's visit to the SDAR and that it should try to create a diversion. Claiming, for instance--as the Moroccan press did--that Captain Sankara met with mercenaries in Tindouf (in Algeria) or that he was taken to a desert region in Algeria or Mauritania confirms the blindness of the Moroccan regime with respect to the struggle by the Saharan people. That diversion cannot deceive peoples attached to peace or, even less, the Upper Voltans. In any case, the Upper Voltan delegation's visit to the SDAR undoubtedly made it possible to grasp the true extent of the Saharan people's determination to liberate all their territory and thwart the Moroccan Army, which is supported by imperialism. The 40 or so Moroccan prisoners and the display of weapons captured from enemy troops that were exhibited to the Upper Voltan delegation bear witness, if any is needed, to the victories won with difficulty by the militant people of the SDAR.

The visit by the comrade chairman of the CNR to Mauritania was special in nature. While it, too, was intended to strengthen our relations with a friendly country which, moreover, upholds the same viewpoints as ours concerning the conflict in the Western Sahara (the Islamic Republic of Mauritania recognized the SDAR last 27 February), the visit also made possible a discussion of certain problems common to both Mauritania and Upper Volta. Our two countries are experiencing the scourge of drought together and belong to such subregional organizations as the CEA0 and ECOWAS, in both of which a concerted development policy is desired. And it was within that framework that at the conclusion of our comrade chairman's visit, Upper Volta and Mauritania agreed to combine their efforts to combat the scourge of drought. Concerning the subregional organizations in particular, however, it is imperative to strengthen their democratic operation so that they will play their role suitably and with strict respect for their members. That idea was brought out in the final communique. The scandal in Niamey during the last CEA0 summit meeting testifies most eloquently to the attempts to enfeeble those organizations.

Following the overtures to Mali, Togo, Niger, Benin, and Ghana--immediate neighbors with whom our country has strengthened its relations and proven to the world since 4 August that "the Upper Voltan revolution is not directed against any state or against any people," comrade Sankara's trip to Algeria, the SDAR, and Mauritania constitutes one more overture to be credited to the CNR: an overture to the Greater North Sahara. Even more, and indisputably, the trip in question is a diplomatic success for Upper Volta and one whose most salient feature remains the chief of state's stop in the SDAR, thanks to which one can now speak of an axis between Ouagadougou, Nouakchott, and Algiers.

In any case, there is every reason to predict that the next OAU summit meeting will be jeopardized as long as the SDAR does not have a seat as a member recognized by most of the states.

Lastly, this trip should be a lesson to those who have still not understood anything about the irreversible course of history.

SECOND CSV SPECIAL CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS REVIEWED

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French No 825, 6 Apr 84 p 15

[Article by Jean-Paul Konseibo]

[Text] After the meeting last 18 December, at which the doubts concerning a degree of opposition between the CSV [Upper Voltan Trade Union Confederation] and the CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] performing their duties were removed, the CSV's second special congress, held from 28 March to 1 April in Ouagadougou, has confirmed that there is indeed a honeymoon between that union and the revolution of 4 August.

The National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and its government were amply represented at both the opening and the closing of the congress. The speech delivered at the opening of the congress by the minister of labor, social security, and civil service and that delivered by the national secretary general of CDR's at its closing clearly revealed the policy of the outstretched hand that the revolutionary government intends to pursue with the democratic and anti-imperialist organizations that conforming labor unions are.

It was within that context--one particularly favorable to the revolutionary union movement--that the CSV's members were invited to reflect on the following topics: a summing up of the organization's situation since the fourth special congress of 1980; an analysis of political developments in our country as affected in particular by the coming of the revolution; a definition, within that new political context, of the CSV's position, role, and tasks; and, lastly, a recovery of dynamism within the union confederation so as to make it equal to its historic responsibilities.

In analyzing the current political context, Soumane Toure, secretary general of the CSV, said that the revolution must reserve an important place for anti-imperialist union organizations such as the CSV. That desire, incidentally, reflected the message on one of the many streamers waving inside the workers' education center, where the conference was being held: "A revolution without a conforming union movement is doomed to failure." The CSV's members, convinced that their union has contributed greatly to the maturing of the revolutionary situation, are demanding their place in the revolutionary process and in the building of the new society. It is a legitimate demand and one that the CNR is not trying to evade. On the contrary. While certain decisions affecting

the workers may have been made by the CNR without its being able to discuss them with the unions, the only reason was their urgent nature, said the minister of labor, social security, and civil service.

The tone grew a little sharp only on the subject of what were regarded as certain antiunion statements by a few members of the CNR and certain aspects of the revolutionary people's courts that were regarded as defective. Concerning those courts, the CSV deplores the fact that they concentrate excessively on economic crimes and not enough on the political schemes and responsibilities of delinquents.

Close Relations

Essentially, the CSV says it is ready to work hand in hand with the CDR's in a climate of mutual respect for the very future of the revolution. In an attention-getting speech at the conclusion of the congress, the national secretary general of CDR's also tried to remove all doubt about the attempt to cause opposition between the unions and the CDR's performing their duties. In his opinion, there should be close relations between revolutionary unions and CDR's performing their duties: "two kinds of organization that must cooperate in destroying the neocolonial state apparatus and building the new society." In fact, it is for the purpose of laying firmer foundations for that cooperation that the National General Secretariat of CDR's intends to appoint one of its members to ensure permanent liaison with the leadership bodies of revolutionary unions "so as to resolve in a revolutionary manner the conflicts that may arise here and there."

Outstretched Hand

In choosing the policy of extending its hand to all anti-imperialist unions, the CNR is determined to work for consolidation of the democratic people's revolution with the people as a whole and their conforming mass organizations. Redefining the role and tasks of the union movement in the current revolutionary context, the CSV decided at the conclusion of its congress to revise its platform of demands. It feels that since the change on 4 August, the content of the demands must now favor demands of a political nature over those of a social nature, contrary to the situation that existed under the neocolonial regimes.

Before turning the meeting over to the new secretary general of the CSV for his final remarks, and before the reading of the motions and recommendations, the chairman of the executive board of the congress, Hyacinthe Ouedraogo, pointed out that despite the length of the debates, the work had proceeded in a spirit of comradeship. The new board, consisting of 21 members, includes Soumane Toure, who was reelected secretary general. He expressed the hope that over the next 2 years, the CSV will grow and truly become an organization aware of its responsibilities in the new Upper Volta context.

The crisis within the CSV that resulted from the policy of repression pursued by the CMRPN [Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress] and the departure of some of its member unions led the congress to ~~recommend~~ restoring

the union's dynamism. Also adopted was a resolution calling for a proper understanding of the role and nature of the union. Lastly, a motion on training and information calls on all the member unions to meet together for broad democratic debates.

Convinced that the struggle being waged by the CNR is also the CSV's struggle, the CSV congress has just pointed out the way to all its members and all those in other union confederations that are prepared to commit themselves solely to the just causes which are in harmony with the current political context.

11798

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PUBLICATION TO MOBILIZE COUNTRY'S STUDENTS IN DAKAR

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French No 826, 13 Apr 84 p 19

[Text] Upper Voltan students in Dakar have their own publication for propaganda, agitation, and struggle by the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR]. That is the self-description provided by the newspaper titled LE REVOLUTIONNAIRE VOLTAIQUE A DAKAR (RVD). Its issue No 0 [as published], with about 10 pages, appeared on the university campus a few weeks ago. Why a newspaper? The members of the Committee of CDR Delegates say that "the establishment of a publication for struggle is a matter of principle for any revolutionary organization." They emphasize that "one of the conditions contributing to the favorable outcome and success of a revolution is information: the explanation of that revolution's underlying objectives so as to create the conditions for mobilizing the broad exploited masses."

The RVD intends to satisfy two principal aims, which are:

1. Propaganda and revolutionary agitation.
2. Organizational and ideological unity. On the first point, the RVD, which recalls that propaganda and agitation are essential tasks assigned to the CDR's in the political policy statement by the CNR [National Council of the Revolution], feels that "to dissociate itself from middle-class revolutionism (that is, those who are revolutionaries in words only), the CDR for the students in Dakar must truly echo the RDP [Democratic People's Revolution] in student circles in general and among students in Dakar in particular." This, the RVD emphasizes, "is all the more necessary in that international imperialism and the Upper Voltan bourgeoisie, with its political rabble in student circles, are seeking to achieve their vile counterrevolutionary ends by spreading slanderous rumors about the events taking place in Upper Volta." The RVD says it is ready to help the CNR thwart all plots by providing public opinion with sound and objective information. Even better, the RVD is assigning itself the role of a recruiter.

The RVD's second objective will be the vertical mobilization of students in Dakar on behalf of the CDR. For example, the RVD will summarize all of the CDR's activities, especially its political debates, and encourage members to progress constantly on the path leading to fulfillment of all the revolutionary tasks incumbent on the CDR. In addition, the publication intends to systematize the various political debates as a way of helping raise the political

level of each member because, the committee of delegates emphasizes, "we must recognize that the theoretical level is still low." In view of that, the RVD is hoping for revolutionary and constructive criticism from the members and all its readers whenever theoretical shortcomings slip into the various issues of the publication.

The following pages of the RVD are devoted basically to the report of the general constituent meeting of the CDR of Upper Voltan students in Dakar, which was held last 5 December. That report draws attention to a certain number of elements that are necessary for the smooth operation of the CDR, examples being democratic centralism, the principles of criticism and self-criticism, and, lastly, the basic tasks of the CDR of students in Dakar. On this last-named point, and in view of the objective situation in which this CDR operates, three basic goals are assigned to the CDR: political training, the solving of the students' material and moral problems and the organization of sociocultural activities (for which the CDR plans to appoint a delegate in charge of social affairs from among the five delegates), and, as the third goal assigned to the CDR, the regular organization of general meetings at which all students without exception will be entitled to speak, regardless of their union membership.

We can only wish the RVD and the CDR success in their tasks. Since Dakar University has always been in the vanguard of university struggles in our subregion and, indeed, of the African student movement, there is no doubt that the level of the debates will enable the CDR and the RVD to play to the full their role of mobilization and consciousness-raising among Upper Voltan students in particular and all students in general, without sectarianism, on behalf of the democratic people's revolution.

11798

CSO: 3419/581

BAVARIAN PARTY REPORTEDLY CONDUCTS OWN 'FOREIGN POLICY'

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German No 16, 16 Apr 84 pp 105, 107, 110, 112, 114

[Unattributed article: "Do You Need Any Money, Sigi ?"]

[Text] All roads lead to Gbadolite, a village hidden in the jungles of inaccessible northeastern Zaire, on the border to the Central African Republic. Zaire's capital of Kinshasa is 1,600 kilometers away. Foreigners wanting to do business in Zaire as well as diplomats and official visitors wishing to be in the president's good graces will accept the onerous trip into the bush as a kind of duty to be fulfilled.

Gbadolite is synonymous with Mobutu and Mobutu, in turn, is synonymous with Zaire.

The president's family comes from this region. In the early seventies, Mobutu Sese Seko gave orders to develop the humble village of his forefathers into a kind of monument.

Guests are housed at the Nzekele Motel. Like almost everything here, the fancy motel, too, belongs to the head of state. Sitting in the red plush bar of the motel sipping the low-alcohol, mellow Katanga beer, one of the official visitors was reminded of a statement by Franz Josef Strauss which has since been passed on to European visitors as a kind of watchword. There ought to be "one hundred Gbadolites" all over Africa, Strauss said.

That was back in 1977. At the time, Mobutu was on his way to a meeting with his general staff because still another uprising was taking place in the copper province of Shaba. Mobutu was greatly pleased with [Strauss'] statement. He is virtually infatuated with Gbadolite.

Even by European standards, the 750-acre Nganza farm is a model operation. Only the animals are not happy in spite of their air-conditioned stables. The stud bull, named Victor, had to be hosed down every noon before going into action but became weak and listless shortly thereafter. Since then, the farm has turned to artificial insemination. The Swiss Simmental cows, which are fed precious maize and blended grass, are none too happy, either. Back home in Switzerland, they provide 25 liters of milk every day; but here they produce just about 8 liters.

The impressively pointless and luxurious jungle project could neither run, nor would it serve any purpose without the several dozen whites who keep it going. Nonetheless, 18 nations have contributed to the project, including Israel, France, Belgium and Italy. The 19th nation represented in Gbadolite is the Free State of Bavaria which enjoys a particular close relationship to those who hold power in Zaire.

Ever since the Hanns Seidel Foundation, which has close ties to the CSU, moved into a former colonial villa in the center of Kinshasa (now state-owned) and had it refurbished with FRG government assistance as a kind of Bavarian embassy--the Free State's oval emblem modestly on display inside the building--the Bavarians have been viewed by the Zairian upper classes as the cream of the German nation. By comparison, the official representatives of the Bonn government have their unpretentious office on the top floor of a nondescript commercial building beside the Zaire River. Construction was recently started on a new chancellery and residence but it will be difficult for Bonn's diplomats to catch up with the Strauss team any time soon.

This is a fact not only because of the stately building the Bavarians occupy. The CSU and the Seidel Foundation--whose ties to the political party are not only of an ideological nature--decided in the mid-seventies to focus their work abroad on Zaire. The Munich group did not think much of the work being done by the Bonn diplomats. Instead, they came right out with a large sum of money to create the proper atmosphere. And ever since they proposed a project for the construction of a clinic in Gbadolite they have had the president's ear.

When the then SPD-run ministry for economic cooperation (BMZ) in Bonn--which pays for most of the projects undertaken by the political foundations in foreign countries--turned the project down, arguing that it was only designed to "enhance the president's prestige," the Bavarians quickly came up with a different name for the project. It was now no longer called "Gbadolite Clinic" but "medical program for the rural population of the equatorial region." That had a better ring to it and also served to open up the coffers.

The Credit Institute for Reconstruction made DM 3 million available for the renovation of existing buildings in the Mobutu village. The Seidel Foundation provided the medical personnel, including doctors and support staff from Munich's Right Bank [of the Isar] Hospital. The ongoing costs of about DM 1 million per year are taken care of by the Foundation, primarily drawing on BMZ funds.

The Bavarian personnel was completely overtaxed, however. None of the doctors knew a word of French; only a few knew anything at all about tropical medicine. It was an unhappy Dr. Witstruk who reported back to headquarters that highly sophisticated equipment had been sent to the bush "which even German specialists do not know how to operate."

When the clinic administrators realized on 1 December 1980 that DM 240,000 of their annual budget were still unspent, they made haste to spend the money by the end of the year. Availing itself of the services of questionable businessman Lutz Kayser—whose erstwhile Otrag Co. had been experimenting with low-cost rockets for military use in Zaire—the Hanns Seidel Foundation hurriedly purchased used medical supplies some of which proved to be cheap and useless junk.

In the meantime, the medical project itself was serving its purpose after a fashion but the BMZ was hard put to explain why a political foundation, primarily using ministry funds, was involved in such a delicate undertaking which required a special kind of expertise. In February, a team from Bonn came to Gbadolite to see whether further assistance was warranted.

The Hans Seidel people are sure that it is. In Gbadolite, there is a high incidence of goiter—just as in Bavaria. In a sense, therefore, the Munich foundation is the perfect organization for the job.

Each year, the government makes several hundred million marks available to the foundations of the political parties for their work in foreign countries. These funds are to be spent on "socio-political education" or for "measures to improve the social structure" in the developing countries. It is difficult to maintain control and the powers of the government accounting office are limited.

For another thing, relations between the accountants and those who are accountable are too close for comfort in some instances. Dr Neumann-Dammerau, who used to be the BMZ division chief for Central Africa and as such was responsible for supervising aid to Zaire, was "farmed out" to the Hanns Seidel Foundation to help coordinate its activities in Africa. In 1983, Neumann-Dammerau returned to the ministry.

The circuitous paths trodden by the party foundations in their work in foreign countries all too often tend to disappear in the thick underbrush.

When the Zairian government innocently inquired of the foreign ministry in 1982 whether the Bonn government might not be in a position to assume the cost of a training program for an anti-terrorist squad in the future, the Bonn government was stunned. It was only the request from Kinshasa which made them aware of the fact that the Hanns Seidel Foundation had acted as an intermediary to have the Bavarian government send four members of the Land criminal police as "security experts" to draconically run Zaire—a country where opponents to the regime have been known to disappear without a trace on occasion.

Karl Hillermeier, the Bavarian interior minister, called the unusual assistance program "a matter of course." Last December, he reluctantly ordered the last of the four terrorist experts back to Munich.

The incident made it clear for the first time that Franz Josef Strauss transacts a good deal of his foreign policy business through the Hanns Seidel Foundation and thereby evades the control of parliament.

To be sure, all four of the party foundations are by no means reticent about their work. But none operates as uninhibitedly and aggressively in Zaire, the third-largest African nation, than the Munich foundation does in the immediate sphere of Mobutu's power apparatus. The line between Prinzregentenstrasse on the banks of the Isar and the president's hill above the Zaire River is short indeed.

The meetings between the bosses take place at irregular intervals. There may be a safari in Kivu province or a morning meal Bavarian-style—most recently last year. Whenever he returns from Zaire, Strauss has a lot to carry. Last time, it was two crocodiles—one of which was 50 centimeters long and the other was 1.50 meters—some giant turtles and a few parrots. The flight back was delayed because one of the parrots got out of its cage during a stopover at Orly and it took Strauss' staff a while to catch it. The animals, which were a gift from Mobutu, were turned over to [the zoo at] Hellabrunn.

Second-level contacts are even closer. Siegfried Lengl, who was executive director of the Hanns Seidel Foundation for 9 years and has been a state secretary in the BMZ since 1982, has been to Zaire no less than 76 times.

A roundtrip ticket from Munich to Kinshasa is more than DM 5,000 after all; but Lengl feels that it is worth it. Politics, he has learned from his mentor and sometime neighbor on the Tegernsee, Strauss, calls for a lot of patience. While Strauss himself likes to think in geopolitical terms (e.g. "Africa, the continent of destiny") Lengl's views tend to be more down to earth. "Zaire," Lengl, a forestry expert by profession, says, "is a highly interesting region full of natural resources." For another thing, he adds "85 percent of the population is Catholic"—almost like in Bavaria.

If Lengl, who has been to Kinshasa twice in his capacity as undersecretary, does not have time to see the head of state himself he will at least call on Mobutu's influential adviser Mandungu Bula Nyati, the governor of Shaba province.

The fact that they have been on a first-name basis for years has worked to the advantage of both. Mandungu, who once fought against Mobutu in Katanga, today is one of Mobutu's most trusted governors—thanks to the CSU.

In the sixties, Mandungu fled to Moscow and studied there at Lumumba University. By way of the GDR he later got to the FRG where both the CSU and the

Hanns Seidel Foundation received him with open arms. Ever since then, Mandungu has spoken flawless German—with an unmistakably Bavarian accent.

Thus chastened and converted from a leftwing rebel to an adherent to Strauss' views, Mandungu became the Bavarians' advance man in Kinshasa. He made a quick career for himself, becoming mayor of the capital and then minister for planning and foreign affairs and at length governor of Shaba province, the former province of Katanga, where the wealth of Central Africa lies buried: copper, cobalt, tin and diamonds.

Their man was in the right spot; ever since, the CSU has found all the doors open. The Bavarians, for their part, appointed Mandungu head of the "Fondation Hanns-Seidel Zaire." Relations thrived to such an extent that Mobutu sent his daughter to spend her vacation in Bavaria with the Lengl family at Rottach/Egern.

As executive director of the Hanns Seidel Foundation, Lengl himself was always received with the appropriate pomp and circumstance on his frequent visits to Zaire. On one occasion, he was accompanied by a four-man Bavarian band; on another occasion, his private architect who had helped build his house and that of many another CSU official came along at foundation expense to serve as an adviser to Kinshasa.

In fact, there were quite a few things that were remarkable about Lengl's visits, which usually lasted from Thursday night until the following Wednesday morning. Unlike other visitors, Lengl rarely exchanged money at his hotel. Part of the cost of his stay was assumed by the city—at least as long as Mandungu Bula was mayor of Kinshasa.

And as for spending money, that, too, was handled in an unconventional manner. In 1979, Mandungu was heard to ask his Munich visitor at the mayor's office in his broad Bavarian dialect: "Do you need any money, Sigi?" Sigi did and the mayor shoved a 6-centimeter thick bundle of green Zairian bills, tied together with a piece of string, across his desk. In contrast to reports by eyewitnesses, Lengl claims he cannot remember the incident. He never received any money either from the city of Kinshasa or from the Zairian government, he says. To be sure, he bought things for his friend Mandungu in Europe from time to time—and Mandungu paid for them.

It was an open secret that Lengl regularly kept his schedule open on the Monday prior to leaving and drove to the missionary station of Sainte Anne in the center of Kinshasa. This had even come to attention of President Mobutu's "inner circle." On one occasion, Mobutu's cabinet secretary inquired of the Hanns Seidel Foundation what the important business was which Lengl conducted at Sainte Anne on Mondays.

All the foundation could say was that close to the mission is one of the biggest ivory and malachite markets in all of Black Africa. Someone who accompanied him there recalls that Lengl spent "thousands of zaires" at the market.

Lengl, who helped Mandungu bring in used buses from the FRG for the Muhammed Ali-George Forman fight in 1974, finds nothing wrong with traveling through the bush at Zairian expense—preferably on the president's river yacht. It is perfect for fishing and Mobutu's Chinese cook has a special recipe for preparing a tasty dish of captain fish.

His close ties to the Zairian power elite have prompted Lengl to engage in daring escapades on occasion. In the early eighties, shortly after Mandungu was transferred to Shaba province, Lengl came flying down from Munich for the express purpose of trying to convince Mobutu in a private conversation to keep Mandungu in Kinshasa. "We have to make it clear to Mobutu that the man should stay in the capital," Lengl said.

It took a lot of doing to keep Lengl from broaching the subject with Mobutu. African statesmen, Lengl was told by insiders, are extremely sensitive to interference in their internal affairs by whites. Under the circumstances, Lengl limited himself to a noncommittal conversation with the president and his trip, like many a previous one, turned out to have been of no use whatsoever.

On another occasion, Lengl drew attention to himself at a gathering of VIP's, including the then FRG ambassador Werner Schattmann, by proclaiming that Mandungu was a likely successor to Mobutu. The embarrassed Bonn diplomats kept silent—in full awareness of the fact that anyone whose name is as much as idly mentioned—as Mandungu's was in this case—as a possible successor to Mobutu lives dangerously. Former Foreign Minister Nguza Karl i Bond, for example, whose name had also been mentioned was barely able to escape Mobutu's wrath by fleeing the country in 1981.

The Seidel Foundation group makes up for its lack of sensitivity by a showy life style. Gerhart Leicht, a senior civil servant in the Bavarian government and at present the foundation representative in Kinshasa, has himself driven through the capital in a golden brown BMW flown in from South Africa. The foundation motor pool also includes an air-conditioned Mercedes land rover.

There are even some Seidel Foundation officials who feel that the mission which relies on government funds almost exclusively is spending too much money. The 1980 annual report listed the complaint of one employee about the wage scales of the organization. Local employees, the report said, are paid only about one-tenth of what the German staff gets. The foundation representative in Kinshasa is paid almost as much as the ambassador. In 1982, the planning ministry budget called for DM 174,461.36 to be paid to the Bavarian adviser alone—tax free and not including moving and vacation expenses.

Not every one of the well-paid Seidel crew spoils his day by working. Sometimes even the Kinshasa government which always seems willing to look the other way where Strauss' people are concerned feels that they are getting out of line. In a memorandum dated 14 December 1982, Mobutu's chancellery lodged a complaint against a foundation official responsible for a project in the planning ministry. He did not show up at his office for weeks at a time, the official note said. He played tennis during working hours and was in over his head in any event, since he did not speak a word of French. It took a year for Munich headquarters to remove the man in question.

The Seidel crew has also been known to adopt a cavalier attitude toward figures and billing procedures at times. In February 1980, the Kinshasa representative was asked by Munich headquarters to enter the shipment of "151,500 folders with plastic covers, 2,000 'Bavarian Free State' pamphlets and 320 'Hanns Seidel Foundation No 2' brochures" into the books as "expenses for information material." The man was amazed because the printed materials were not worth the alleged cost and what was more, they were utterly useless. Which Zairian, after all, would want to read about local conditions in Bavaria—in German?

Thus, item after item shows up on the books and the accountants at home rarely have a chance to control what the foundation funds in foreign countries are really used for—even though these funds are provided by the German taxpayer exclusively.

For all that, no one disputes the fact that the Hanns Seidel Foundation also operates some very meaningful projects such as a settlement program for unemployed young people or training courses for administrators—even if the education programs are presented in ways reminiscent of the "Lions" calendar of events (e.g. "colloquium for highest-ranking socio-political leadership groups").

The inclination to engage in rather magnificent ego trips corresponds to Franz Josef Strauss' political goals in Africa. The "Fondation Hanns Seidel Zaire" serves his party as a tool toward this end. Via the Kinshasa advance post, it maintains contact to the right-wing organizations in Angola and elsewhere.

For months, an ominous Mr Adams, an emissary of the white minority government of Rhodesia, acting under cover of the Hanns Seidel Foundation, was allowed to "pursue his strange political activities which probably included the purchase of arms," as a former Seidel employee now recalls. With the knowledge of the foundation's headquarters, the Rhodesian used a VW Bully bearing the foundation inscription as well as a telex machine at the foundation's office. When white rule in Zimbabwe collapsed, Mr Adams secretly left Zaire.

Blending the most diverse interests is a specialty of the foundation and its officials. The Seidel Foundation therefore views it as one of its missions to provide a strong boost to the Bavarian economy. But in Zaire they still have a long way to go.

Though he has made all sorts of promises and established contacts, Lengl has not succeeded in luring the Rosenheim meat producer Josef Maerz, who has set up a sausage factory in Togo, to Zaire. Maerz feels the economic situation in Zaire is too uncertain. Nor has the German Airbus Co, on whose board Franz Josef Strauss has a seat, succeeded in selling any of its aircraft to "Air Zaire."

But the change of government in Bonn has increased the opportunities for new projects. Funds are flowing more freely to Zaire once again now that the BMZ under Juergen Warnke has passed into the CSU's hands. Thus far, the FRG has made DM 700 million available to ailing Zaire. These funds were used to build roads and bridges, to modernize railroad lines and river shipping and to support Kinshasa's public transportation system.

Warnke's state secretary Lengl, of course, is more inclined to sing the praises (along the lines of Bavaria ueber alles) of the development projects operated by the Hanns Seidel Foundation. When a Zairian TV team interviewed Lengl last December regarding FRG development aid, he proudly listed all the achievements of his erstwhile employer [the foundation] but could think of no examples of the much more far-reaching government-sponsored assistance programs. Gernot Kattinger, the foundation representative in faraway Togo, had been flown to Bonn to act as the undersecretary's "official interpreter."

But despite his great love for his Bavarian homeland Lengl was as yet unwilling to discuss the newest project which Mobutu has urged on the Bavarians: a brewery to be set up in Gbadolite.

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CSO: 3420/25

PRESIDENT'S ATTACK ON INEFFICIENCY BACKED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 May 84 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] "Killing the job" is the phrase that the President used on Tuesday to describe a phenomenon which the public is quite familiar with and even used to--inefficiency. Our fear is that this killing of jobs may very soon kill the nation itself.

The malaise is, as pointed out in our main story, widespread and not confined to the United Bus Company (UBZ). Virtually every parastatal is afflicted. Zambia Airways for instance is a good example of a company that is doing badly and probably tarnishing the image of the country.

Flights, including international ones, are habitually delayed. People miss connections or have to wait for one for hours on end. More often than not the airline ends up buying meals for passengers because of the delay. This is bad business. How can you make profits when whatever little you make is swallowed up in unbudgeted for expenditure?

What is worse is that non-Zambians on such delayed flights do not spare the country. No. They must make snide remarks about Zambia itself. Asked whether he was on a delayed Nairobi-Lusaka Zambia Airways flight one man replied: "Fortunately no, there is nothing like time in Zambia, is there?"

Such comments may seem small and could be brushed aside. But always? They do tarnish the image of this country severely and the sooner a real and effective shake up is effected the better.

But the way we understand it, it is not just these companies to blame. Most of them are owned by the Government and there is no way the owners can escape criticism for this apparent lassitude.

Take Zambia Breweries for instance. Right now they too are killing the job. Beer on which the Government depends so much for revenue is soon becoming a commodity for the black marketeer. In fact it already is. In Lusaka only unlicensed retailers have it in abundance. The reason for the shortages is replacement and repair of plants, fair enough.

But when did the need for this arise? It was years back. One former general manager said clearly that the Government was grabbing too much money from the company, so much that it couldn't afford spares and replacement of the aged plant. Nobody paid heed--at least not practically.

We agree entirely that the job is being killed in many instances. But then this is not entirely the fault of managements. The decisionmaking process, and in many cases the Government is the decisionmaker, is far too slow for business purposes. Decisions should be taken more promptly than is the case at present.

Unless the parastatals can start delivering the goods, the casualties will be politicians.

CSO: 3400/963

DROP IN EMPLOYMENT REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Apr 84 p 4

[Text] Some 363,800 Zambians and non-Zambians excluding domestic servants were in employment in June 1983, representing a drop of nearly 4,000 compared to the previous year.

The information in the monthly digest of statistics released by the Central Statistical Office shows that jobs for Zambians shrank from 358,050 to 348,270 during the year.

While the expatriate labour force diminished from 17,460 to 15,530. The report shows that the community, social and personal services sector employed the largest number of workers at 105,930 followed by mining and quarrying at 58,000.

Another high employing sector was manufacturing at 48,000 followed by agriculture, forestry and fisheries at 35,200.

Figures for domestic servants compiled by the Zambia National Provident Fund stood at 45,760 while distribution, restaurants and hotels had about 30,000 workers and finance, insurance, real estate and business services at just over 22,000.

Since 1981 when the total number of employees stood at 373,720 the report shows about 10,000 job opportunities were lost.

According to the Southern Africa Team for Employment-Promotion (SATEP) Zambia's unemployment figures are rated highest in the region.

In a report made after studying the unemployment situation in Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho, SATEP observed: "The situation is particularly bad in Zambia where it is estimated that the number of unemployed and underemployed exceeded one million in 1981."

The organisation forecast that unemployment and underemployment in Zambia would rise to 1.3 million in 1985 and shoot to 2.6 million by the year 2000.

"Their number is to grow much larger in future years since the annual net additions to the labour force are much larger than the additional employment generated annually."

LESSONS TO BE DERIVED FROM ELECTIONS DISCUSSED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Apr 84 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] There are, no doubt, several lessons to be taken from the grassroots elections of the Party which have just ended--and these lessons should spur the nation to consolidate its one-party participatory democracy.

In the first place the elections have proved that there is more democracy in a one-party system than in an election where people are elected because they belong to this tribe, that religion or family.

From the section, branch and to the ward elections not a single Zambian has died for his political beliefs; yet the campaigning for posts at every stage was heavy.

Every campaigner whether a candidate or agent did his work in a peaceful atmosphere knowing that his rival was also a Zambian with equal rights to vote and take part in the affairs of the nation.

We agree with acting Elections and Publicity chief Fines Bulawayo that the Party elections are a sign that UNIP has reached the stage of a real mass organisation.

This was first shown in last October's presidential and parliamentary elections when there was so much enthusiasm among Zambians to become legislators. In many constituencies more than fifteen candidates stood.

In the just-held voting the number of Zambians vying for councillorship portrayed that the one-party system is not only looking up but that it is the sure system to sustain the country as one Zambia one nation.

A quick look at the names of people who won is enough to show that the question of regionalism or tribalism is losing its meaning for Zambian voters are mature to know who is a better servant of the people not from his name but his contribution.

However, there is a justified worry over the question of adoption (or vetting?) of candidates. Of course council officers should not be allowed to be ward

chairmen while retaining their jobs; but why is it that some people appear to be victims of circumstances?

When they want to stand for Parliament they are not adopted; they want to stand as branch officials they are turned down; and they want to be ward chairmen they are vetted. Is that fair?

Surely if they are "inimical" Zambians why doesn't someone in authority call them and tell them to their face about their "misbehavior?" Keeping such people in the dark breeds hostility.

That aside the new councillors should take Mr Bulawayo's caution that they are Party organisers; the people who elected them want a strong and well drilled Party machinery.

Ward offices must not be turned into interrogation cells where township residents are molested by self-designated Party militants. They should be offices to organise and look after UNIP and the people's interests.

CSO: 3400/963

DELIVER GOODS TO THE PEOPLE, CHILUBA URGES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 May 84 p 1

[Text] Zambia Congress of Trade Unions chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba has called on the Party and its Government to provide essential goods to the people.

Addressing a May Day rally on the same platform with President Kaunda which also coincided with the tenth anniversary of the President's Citizenship College at the Rock of Authority near Kabwe on Tuesday, Mr Chiluba said the Party and its Government as a parent of Zambians should live up to its expectations.

In the same way children expected sustenance from their fathers and mothers, the Party and its Government had similar responsibilities no matter what problems it faced including droughts.

The labour movement demanded nothing but the truth and urged the Party to drop what he called its utopian life and become more practical.

"We must be understood for what we are as workers. Quite often the work of the labour movement--our work--has only been tolerated and this has created feelings of suspicion contrary to the aims and spirit of our founding fathers of this nation."

The ZCTU chief dismissed notions from some political circles that without UNIP, the labour movement could not exist and recounted the role trade unions played during the struggle for independence and before.

The role the ZCTU was playing in the country's political and economic development was often defended by President Kaunda "silently but sometimes loudly."

The ACTU would continue giving credit where it was due and condemnation where this was called for as its stand was founded on political ideals just like any government set up.

He praised Party objectives enunciated by its founding fathers who included President Kaunda, which he said, should forever be the guiding light of the nation.

Deplored

Mr Chiluba deplored what he termed as too much political melodrama in the system and added that the ZCTU's respect and love for workers was deep rooted.

"We quickly request the Government to remove inflation from our society which has forced those who used to have breakfast to do without and cut three full meals from some families," Mr Chiluba said.

Prices should be sliced to enable workers to afford "at least one full meal before they retire."

He defended what in some circles was considered as heavy drinking and said this was caused by strains and stresses of the country's economic life on workers "which compels them to retire to the bottle."

He extolled the President's Citizenship College for the knowledge it imparted to workers who went through its doors and added that because of that knowledge, the workers were no longer ready to accept "half measures."

Chairman of the Fredrich Ebert Foundation which runs the institution in partnership with the Party, Mr Heinz Kuehn announced that the foundation had offered new and modern equipment to the college as a gift for its "birthday."

Mr Kuehn did not say what type of equipment it was but assured college authorities and Dr Kaunda that the goods should arrive soon.

He hailed President Kaunda for his good leadership and described him as leader of the "new African." He hoped the college's work would be more fruitful and peaceful in the next decade "so that Zambia's philosophy of Humanism can flourish for the benefit of mankind."

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REVIEW OF COLLEGE TRAINING PROGRAMS EXPECTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] The Party and its Government will soon review the training programmes in colleges and other institutions to bring them in line with the nation's job market, Minister of Higher Education Mr Rajah Kunda announced in Lusaka yesterday.

Authorities were concerned at the large number of jobless people roaming the streets after the nation had spent much money on their education and training.

"Now then, what is the point in spending a lot of money and energy on training someone who will only end up as a loafer?" he asked.

He was speaking at the end of a conducted tour of the Evelyn Hone College. He was accompanied by director of Technical Education and Vocational Training Mr Richard Lubasi.

He told members of staff that the nation could not continue to train people who would end up as loafers.

We must sit together and find a solution to this problem. I am, therefore, directing the director (Mr Lubasi) to begin evaluating our training programmes with a careful analysis of the issue so that we can come up with what will be within the nation's job market.

More emphasis should be put on the training of people in fields where they would easily be self-employed.

Failing

To do this the Party and its Government would look to staff at the training institutions and industries for advice and suggestions.

Mr Kunda's announcement comes in the wake of reports last June that between 70 and 80 University of Zambia sociology, psychology, social psychology and African development studies graduates were failing to find jobs.

Some of the graduates who completed their studies the previous year had urged the Government to appoint a commission of inquiry into the operations of the

public service commission's centralised recruitment agency in Lusaka which they blamed for not employing them.

The graduates said in Kitwe that they had applied for employment the previous November, but none of them had been offered jobs.

Earlier on his tour, Mr Kunda heard from a lecturer in the school of journalism, Mr Julian Mutakala that the new three-year course introduced for journalists included advertising, publication, broadcasting and public relations.

"This is because we don't want them to look to the newsroom as the only ground of employment, but they may go into other fields if they so wish or if they can't be employed on the papers."

At the paramedical department Mr Kunda said there was need to train more health inspectors to help maintain and improve health standards.

Mr Kunda, who found a class of third-year health inspection students in session, appeared concerned when a lecturer, Mr Benedict Muyunda, showed him some diseased organs of cattle obtained from Cold Storage Board of Zambia.

"We must intensify training in this field because food inspection is very important if we are to be a healthy and productive nation.

"Just imagine if these were sold to the public unaware of their condition."

He urged business students to take their studies seriously because they were in a "sensitive field" as they would be dealing with money.

At the beginning of the visit a college spokesman appealed to the minister to solve the acute shortage of housing for members of staff.

Apart from the Zambia Air Services Training Institute, Evelyn Hone College was the only other institution in the DTEVT without housing, although it had enough empty space on which some houses could be built.

At present 35 lecturers are not accommodated.

"We were forced by circumstances to turn one student hostel into what we chose to call 'staff transit hostel'. However, the adjective 'transit' has now lost its semantic value because the poor lecturers are stuck there.

"Some of them have large families and the situation is, therefore simply degrading and has made the affected lecturers highly inflammable" he said.

PCC Not Doing Enough--Mundia

President Kaunda has taken steps to change the curriculum of the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe because the institution had failed to live up to its expectations, prime minister Mundia said yesterday.

Some Zambians who had studied there were among those who spreading foreign ideologies in the place of Humanism. This was an indication that the college was not doing enough.

The college was meant to play a decisive role in shaping Zambia's political system.

The Prime Minister who was addressing a crowd that welcomed him when he arrived to inspect preparations for the tenth anniversary celebrations on Tuesday, said the college was meant to make Zambians not appendages of either the East or the West.

It was necessary to intensify the teaching of the country's own ideology. Zambian advocates of foreign ideologies made noise to create the impression that people were capitalists.

One of the gifts Dr Kaunda had given Zambians was the philosophy of Humanism--an ideology whose teaching ought to be stepped up in institutions of learning. "Once we do that then we would have achieved our goal."

Meanwhile, Mr Mundia called on Kabwe residents to strengthen the Party at grassroot level for continued peace and stability.

He told a gathering in Liwangwa ward that the job of organising the Party was important. Leaders should understand its programmes and policies since these were the basis of a strong Party.

At Mr Davy Gordon's farm in Chisamba, he directed the Ministry of Cooperatives to fully utilise Zambia Railways to haul maize and other crops to avoid wastage.

Mr Mundia said storage depots were located along the line and wondered why truckers which were destroying the roads were being used instead of Zambia Railways.

Mr Mundia, who also visited Mr Anthony Georgio's farm called on the Ministry of Cooperatives to ensure that Government, plans and policies were implemented.--TIMES reporter/ZANA.

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BRIEFS

STATE FARMS' OUTPUT--Nine of the envisaged 18 State farms under the K400 million operation food programme launched by President Kaunda in May 1980 have started pilot production projects, Minister of National Commission for Development Planning Dr Henry Meebelo said in Ndola yesterday. Dr Meebelo said each of the nine State farms had cultivated 200 hectares of maize, soyabean and other crops and it would not be long before the remaining nine farms came into operation. The State farms once fully operational, coupled with the expansion of the Mpongwe wheat scheme under the new company in which the Government has majority shares, would greatly improve supply of raw materials to industries in the country, Dr Meebelo said. The minister was speaking after a visit to ROP plant in Ndola as part of his inspection tour of development projects on the Copperbelt. He told general manager Mr Daniel M'hango that the shortage of groundnuts in Zambia had been aggravated by the illegal export of the crop to Malawi. "Most of the little groundnuts produced is not marketed but sold on the black market especially in Malawi." He was accompanied during the ROP tour by the Copperbelt provincial programme coordinator Mr Josiasi Kanvuka. From ROP Dr Meebelo went to Mpongwe wheat scheme and was scheduled to inspect the Mpongwe-Luanshya road project while in Ndola Rural before visiting Zamefa in Luanshya in the afternoon. Today Dr Meebelo will visit Indeco's ceramics projects in Kitwe. He will also tour Ipafu irrigation scheme and United Milling in Chingola. Tomorrow he goes to inspect the Mwekera fish farm and beekeeping projects near Kitwe. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 May 84 p 5]

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BRIEFS

PALM OIL PLANT--About 60 000 Zimbabweans are to benefit from a joint venture between a British group, Aberfoyle Holdings, and a local firm, Masimba Export and Import Company, aiming at establishing a 12 000 ha palm oil plantation at Rutenga. According to a company statement issued in Harare yesterday, the project, which is expected to cost at least US\$50 million, should create employment for about 10 000 people, including 4 000 smallholders. Of the plantation, 8 000 ha will constitute a commercial estate run by the group and the other 4 000 ha will be taken up by smallholders. The statement says a mill will be built on site to express the oil. "At full production it will produce US\$36 million worth of oil of which it is estimated that US\$30 million will be for export. "There can be no doubt that this will be a tremendous boon to Rutenga and surrounding districts," the statement said.--Xiana [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 5 May 84 p 1]

RIVAL UNIONS MERGE--Two national unions representing agricultural and plantation workers yesterday merged following a Government directive. The Zimbabwe Agricultural and Plantation Workers' Union and the General Agricultural and Plantation Workers' Union of Zimbabwe merged after extensive meetings this week in Harare. The new union will have an interim committee of eight until a congress is held later this year to elect new office bearers. Members of the interim committee include co-general secretaries Cde Dixon Ndawana and Cde Michael Mawere and co-presidents Cde Mokiad Mudiwa and Cde Barnabas Marufu. Other members are: Cde Edwin Chipote, Cde Anthony Chinde, Cde Kudakwashe Sigauke and Cde Elias Moyo. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 5 May 84 p 1]

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